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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 December 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

- Huan Xiang on Peace, Cooperation, Development
(Huan Xiang; RENMIN RIBAO, 2 Nov 84)..... 1

UNITED STATES

- Briefs
U.S. Black Mayors Meeting 9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Reform in China's Elementary Education
(ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 1 Sep 84)..... 10
- Teaching Materials for High, Elementary Schools Developed
(Ren Yu; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 11 Sep 84)..... 13
- Quality of Teachers Stressed in Educational Reform
(Editorial; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 1 Sep 84)..... 17
- State Council Circular on Authority To Confer Doctorates Issued
(ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 4 Sep 84)..... 20
- Education in Minority Nationality Areas Discussed
(Zhang Hong; MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONAL UNITY], No 9, 1984). 22
- 19th-Century Photos Exhibition Opens in Beijing
(XINHUA, 15 Nov 84)..... 28

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Yan Jici, Huang Huang Award Hefei Scholarships (XINHUA, 20 Nov 84).....	29
Fujian's Hu Hong Speaks at Party Work Meeting (Fujian Provincial Service, 14 Nov 84).....	30
Fujian: Visiting Jiangsu Delegation Imparts Experience (Fujian Provincial Service, 13 Nov 84).....	32
Shandong: County-Township People's Congress Election End (Shandong Provincial Service, 16 Nov 84).....	33
Shandong: People's Congress Standing Committee Meeting Opens (Shandong Provincial Service, 16 Nov 84).....	34
ANHUI RIBAO Hails Democratic Parties' Congresses (ANHUI RIBAO, 13 Oct 84).....	35
Shanghai: Chen Guodong, Others at Ceremony for Chen Qiwu (XINHUA, 16 Nov 84).....	38
'Greatest' Beijing Opera Singer Honored in Jiangsu (XINHUA, 14 Oct 84).....	39
Briefs	
Shanghai Garment Fair	40
Jiangsu's Exhibition of 'Advanced Deeds'	40

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen Commemorate Martyrs (Ren Zhaoying; XINHUA, 10 Nov 84).....	41
Guangxi Regional People's Congress Meeting (Guangxi Regional Service, 18 Nov 84).....	42
Rectification Drive Under Way in Guangdong Province (Lei Zhongyu, Zhang Cailong; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 33, 13 Aug 84).....	43
Guangxi: Communications Chief Reports to Regional Congress (Guangxi Regional Service, 18 Nov 84).....	52
Henan: Views on Prefectural, City Rectification (Henan Provincial Service, 18 Nov 84).....	53
Briefs	
Meeting Stresses Talent	61
Hunan Second Rectification Phase	61

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan's Success in Population Control (Hou Wenfang; SICHUAN RIBAO, 11 Sep 84).....	62
Sichuan's Personnel System Undergoes Reform (Shen Renzhuan; SICHUAN RIBAO, 12 Sep 84).....	63
Rapid Development of Social Sciences in Yunnan (Yi Zhen; YUNNAN RIBAO, 22 Sep 84).....	65
Number of Minority Nationality Cadres in Yunnan Increases (Tang Chuanzhong; YUNNAN RIBAO, 18 Sep 84).....	67

NORTH REGION

Shanxi Party Secretary Discusses Intellectual Policy (Li Ligong; JINYANG XUEKAN [JINYANG JOURNAL], No 4, 25 Jul 84).....	69
Briefs Inscriptions for Ji Hongchang	74

NORTHEAST REGION

Thirtieth Anniversary of LIAONING RIBAO (LIAONING RIBAO, 1 Sep 84).....	75
Speech by Zhao Fu Speech by Sun Weiben	
Jilin: Qiang Xiaochu Attends Film Studio Ceremony (Jilin Provincial Service, 19 Nov 84).....	81
Legal Advisory, Notarial Work Reported (JILIN RIBAO, 3 Nov 84).....	83
Briefs Jilin: Cadre Intellectual Policy Japanese Delegation Visits Liaoning Jilin Political School	84 84 84

NORTHWEST REGION

Stipulations on Protecting Legal Rights of Women, Children (SHAANXI RIBAO, 2 Sep 84).....	85
Universal Education for Females in Rural Areas Stressed (Cong Ji; NINGXIA RIBAO, 12 Sep 84).....	89

Elimination of Influence of Cultural Revolution Urged (Wang Jienfeng; SHAANXI RIBAO, 29 Aug 84).....	91
Negation of Cultural Revolution by Oppressed Urged (Wei Jimian; SHAANXI RIBAO, 29 Aug 84).....	93
Doubts About Repudiating Cultural Revolution Seen as Wrong (Zhang Aimin; SHAANXI RIBAO, 29 Aug 84).....	95
Progress of Shaanxi's Minority Nationalities Reported (Zhang Kai; SHAANXI RIBAO, 22 Sep 84).....	97
Briefs	
Cultural Revolution Customs Negated	99

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

National Public Security Education Meeting Ends (Zou Aiguo; XINHUA, 9 Nov 84).....	100
Intellectual Cadres Enhance Military Development (Beijing Domestic Service, 13 Nov 84).....	102
Air Force Communications School Improves Teaching (Dong Qingjiu, Li Ciyang; XINHUA, 14 Nov 84).....	103
PLA Journal To Publish Writings by Deng, Others (XINHUA, 20 Nov 84).....	105
Briefs	
Motor Vehicle Units Inspection	107

TAIWAN

President Chiang on Reunification Work (CNA, 12 Nov 84).....	108
China Reunification Alliance Issues Statement (CNA, 15 Nov 84).....	109
CHINA POST on U.S. Republican Election Victory (Editorial; CHINA POST, 10 Nov 84).....	111
Briefs	
Taiwan-Middle East Relations Discussed	113

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING Analyzes 'Dengist Socialism'

(Lin Nian; CHENG MING [CONTENDING], No 84,
Oct 84).....

114

GENERAL

HUAN XIANG ON PEACE, COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT

HK090501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Huan Xiang [1360 6763]: "Peace, Cooperation, and Development--Moving Toward Human Civilization of the 21st Century"]

[Text] Editor's note: This article consists of excerpts of the speech the writer delivered at the fifth "International Symposium" held by MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the Osaka Youth Council, and MAINICHI HOSO in Osaka, Japan, on 16 October [End editor's note]

The 21st century is approaching us with firm steps. How should human society usher in the 21st century, with peace or chaos caused by war, prosperity or poverty, or with progress or retrogression? Human beings who are wise and farsighted, but sometimes unavoidably commit follies, are faced with a severe choice.

I. Our World

We are living in a world riddled with contradictions and conflicts between the East and the West and between the North and the South. The strongly opposed East-West relations and the extremely abnormal North-South relations are the fundamental reason for the transformation and intensification of the various contradictions in the international community, and the numerous contradictions resultant and derived therefrom have posed two great dangers to the international community: One is the nuclear conflict which may destroy human civilization and the other is the old, irrational international economic order which is hindering the development of the world as a whole.

We are living in a nuclear era. The peaceful exploitation of nuclear technology can probably open bright prospects for mankind to utilize nature but the use of nuclear weapons which are extraordinarily destructive can also probably push mankind into the abyss of darkness. This is the special feature of the nuclear era in which we are living. The constant upgrading of the means of nuclear attack will cause future nuclear conflicts to unavoidably bring damage not only to the belligerent countries but also to the other countries in the world. In a nuclear war, there will be no winners, just losers.

On the other hand, scientific and technological progress has also brought changes in the conventional weaponry sector day after day, thus making

conventional weapons not so conventional. The destructiveness of some conventional weapons is, in fact, not inferior to that of some tactical nuclear weapons and moreover, in the present situation in which there are conflicts between the East and the West, an insurmountable barrier no longer exists between conventional and local conflicts and nuclear confrontation. For this reason, the two major military blocs are preparing themselves for both eventualities. Since World War II, if we say, as a danger, nuclear conflicts are a mere possibility, then the conventional conflicts which are different in scale and nature have never ceased to exist, constantly menacing the safety and stability of the international community and pushing the world into a state of constant chaos caused by war and turbulence.

The two world wars and countless small-scale conflicts and wars which have taken place in this century have brought colossal losses to the civilization, existence, and development of mankind. At present, the possibility of a new war of a nuclear war which is enough to destroy world civilization intermittently looms over us like a damoclean sword. Because of the colossal accumulation and constant renewal and perfection of nuclear weapons by the two major East-West military blocs and because of the confrontational politics they are pursuing and the frequent local wars which result therefrom, this possibility is increasing constantly and becoming more and more complicated, and the excessively strong cliquish mentality taking shape therefrom which is characterized by mutual non-trust, mutual hostility, and mutual counteraction is the root cause for the present deadlock in arms-reduction negotiations and is also the catalytic agent in raising conflicts.

We are living in a world both unified and divided. On the one hand, a closely-connected organic world market has replaced the previous regional and national seclusion characterized by self-sufficiency and the economies of various countries in the world are interrelated, each complementing the other, in terms of trade, funds, technology, raw materials, and marketing. However, owing to the difference in the social and economic development of various countries and regions, in their ideologies and concepts of value, and in their cultural origins and religious beliefs, there widely exist a great number of contradictions, differences, and even conflicts between various countries. Among them, North-South relations can be nothing but a pronounced issue. The improvement or deterioration of North-South relations has a direct bearing on the economic and political situation of the world as a whole.

Fundamentally speaking, although the North-South issue is manifested more in an economic form at present, it must be noted that the issue remains the continuity and deformation of the old system of international relations. Under the economic system of the present-day world, the overwhelming majority of developing countries are, in fact, still places where developed countries get their raw materials, sell their products, and make their investments. The concept of "being interdependent," used to describe this relationship, implies a sense of being extremely unequal although it contains some implications beneficial to both sides. As a consequence, at present, the gap between rich and poor continues to expand on a global scale and hunger and poverty still beset many developing countries. This is one of the important reasons for many regional disturbances and conflicts. On the other hand, in the last 10 years,

since the issue of North-South relations was put on the agenda in the international community, the North-South talks remain at an impasse and North-South relations have increasingly deteriorated. This has directly affected the stability and development of the world economy as a whole.

It must be noted that since the 1970's, the growth rate in the trade volume between developed and developing countries has significantly surpassed that between developed countries. It can thus be said that the economic growth of developing countries and the expansion of their markets have a direct bearing on the economic prosperity of developed countries. However, because some developed countries deliberately forced down the export prices for the primary products of developing countries, practiced protectionism, and imposed restrictions on the import of the latter's manufactured goods, the overwhelming majority of developing countries have fallen short of funds, gone heavily into debt (the United Nations estimates that, by the end of this year, their debts will amount to \$645 billion), and registered a reduction in their exports and a deterioration in their balance of international payments. All this will in turn seriously affect the economies of developed countries, thus forming a vicious cycle. If some developed countries do not change their present policy which drains the pond to get all the fish or kills the goose that lays the golden eggs, the disturbance and confrontation resulting therefrom will surely have more serious economic and political consequences and they are bound to eat their own bitter fruit at the end.

In brief, both East-West and North-South relations are the two most pronounced issues among the many factors which have a bearing on the trend of the present international situation. Having their own characteristics, the two are inter-related, each permeating and conditioning the other. Peace and prosperity, and chaos caused by war and poverty are invariably the two sides of a coin. On the one hand, many developing countries are confronted with serious economic difficulties and on the other, they have to spend huge amounts of funds buying weapons to cope with internal disorder and external aggression. The deteriorating North-South relations are the main reason for the numerous regional disturbances and conflicts. This will provide more chances for the big powers to meddle and interfere in the internal affairs of developing countries and cause the confrontation between the East and the West to intensify with each passing day. At a time when human society is about to enter the 21st century, a complicated and grim situation lies ahead of us. Our objective must be to relax once and for all the confrontation and contradictions existing in the international community in such fields as political, military, ideological, and economic relations and to bring about a lasting peace and steady development. For this purpose, we should boldly and actively make a decisive choice.

II. Our Choice

1. Peaceful-coexistence--the choice of the times

China's experience and the post-war history of the international relations have proved that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence) are widely applicable principles and effective methods

for all countries to handle their relations and to bring about peace, cooperation, and development. Over the last 30 years, these principles have stood the test of the changes of world affairs and of time, thus fully manifesting their vitality, and more and more countries have accepted them.

Peaceful coexistence is the norm for various countries to resolve their conflicts and to handle their relations on the basis of equality and voluntariness and with non-military means, on the condition that their own social systems and interests are not changed and touched on and it provides a foundation for all countries to carry out cooperation in various fields of endeavor and to achieve common development and prosperity. Instead of requiring any country to renounce its political convictions, concept of value, and religious beliefs, the principle of peaceful coexistence recognizes and respects the existing differences and even dissensions and recognizes and respects the choice of every country for its own political and economic systems and lifestyle and it encourages all countries to coexist and strive for common prosperity on this basis.

The notion of peaceful coexistence has been advanced first of all with the relations of countries with different systems in its purview. However, in a situation in which socialism has spread in many countries and thus become an international phenomenon, and with the disintegration of colonialism, the countries which have recently won independence have chosen their own roads of development. Peaceful coexistence must also be the basic principle guiding the relations not only between countries with different social systems but also between countries with the same social system. If all countries actively and widely implement the principle of peaceful coexistence, they can both effectively alleviate the current serious confrontation between the East and the West and significantly mitigate and resolve the various contradictions and conflicts existing in the world and ensure that all countries can develop independently and with the initiative in their own hands and bring about steady, lasting peace and cooperation.

At present, the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence in handling international relations is more pressing and of more immediate significance than it used to be and moreover, it is the inevitable trend of the international community advancing toward equality and progress. Today, although the confrontation between the East and the West is still influencing the world situation, the multipolarization in world politics has become an irreversible trend and although the rapid development of economic life, science and technology, and information transmission has effectively shrunk the world and made the interests of various countries more related, national sentiments and will as well as state sovereignty and interests have become more pronounced and sensitive than they used to be. The post-war practice indicates that any country, no matter how powerful its military strength and how solid its economic potential, which wants to export revolution or counterrevolution to any country or region by relying on its military force and wants to impose its will on other countries cannot but be subject to strong moral condemnation and powerful boycott and resistance and cannot but shoulder an unbearably heavy burden and will, more often than not, come to an end contrary to its original intention.

The East-West confrontation is, fundamentally speaking, the confrontation between the two major military blocs. Therefore, in order to relax the world tension once and for all, Herculean efforts should be made to limit and even eliminate the cliquish mentality characterized by military confrontation. The confrontation between the East-West major military blocs has not only become an element dangerous enough to destroy human civilization but has also hampered and restricted their member states from making independent efforts to relax the tension, thus hindering the development of the tendency toward democracy, equality, and progress in international relations. Therefore, in the situation in which East-West relations are acute, we should be all the more sensible and farsighted, start with all eventualities, gradually promote the improvement of East-West relations, accumulate confidence, and extricate ourselves from the present impasse.

Like the principle of peaceful coexistence, the nonalignment policy is also an effective means which transcends all ideologies and social systems and is designed to prevent international conflicts. When this policy is upheld, even though there are dissensions and conflicts between some countries, they are bilateral and local problems and can thus be resolved easily.

Peaceful coexistence ensures that the peoples of various countries can freely choose their social patterns and roads of development. The roads of development of specific countries can only be chosen by their peoples through the test of their practice and in the light of their actual conditions and in their own ways. In this connection, external factors cannot but be secondary. The practice of a specific country forcefully imposing uniformity on other countries in doing things in disregard of the latter's national condition and interests, or demanding that the latter emulate the former in whatever they think and do cannot but be the reproduction of the outworn concept characterized by aggression and intervention. This practice should be discarded from the sphere of international relations.

To achieve peaceful coexistence, in our contacts with other countries, we should be good at making concessions and compromises and good at seeking common ground while reserving differences. This is not only a question of diplomatic skills but also a manifestation of the combination of goodwill and sincerity and of reason and farsightedness. In a situation in which nuclear confrontation prevails in the present-day world, this diplomatic means is of particularly immediate and urgent significance.

2. Cooperation and development--taking the road of common prosperity

In the present closely-connected unified world market, any country which wants to achieve rapid economic development ought not, and possibly cannot artificially upset or split the relationship between world production and consumption. However, due to the existence and evolution of various social formations and multiple levels of development, contradictions, differences, and even conflicts are widespread in the international community. This state of affairs has tremendously restricted and affected the development of various countries. For this reason, we should not only achieve peaceful coexistence but also bring about friendly cooperation and common development on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The state of North-South relations has a great impact on the development and process of the world economy and politics. It can be said that the fundamental turn for the better in the world economic situation in the future and even in the 21st century hinges on our effort to fundamentally change the North-South relations which are based on the unfair and unequal old international economic order and the prospects for North-South relations depend on our choice: confrontation or cooperation.

Confrontation will lead us nowhere and our sensible choice can be nothing but cooperation. The strength and potential of developing countries in the world economy cannot be ignored. At a rough estimate, by the end of this century, the industrial output value and trade volume of developing countries will constitute 27 percent and 28 percent of the total world industrial output value and total world trade volume respectively. It can be said that under the present world economic system whereby the economies of various countries are mutually supportive, complementing each other, the development and prosperity of any country is bound to be closely related to that of other countries. To achieve the steady and healthy development of the world economy, developed countries should change their passive attitude in the North-South dialogue, because the question of North-South relations can be resolved only through dialogues held in a cooperative manner.

Historical experience has proved and will repeatedly prove that it will not do to resort to force or to use subversive means in resolving the problems of different political systems and different ideologies. Similarly, the practice of some countries maintaining their status as advanced countries by keeping other countries in backwardness is, in fact, the continuity and deformation of old colonialism and will reduce their own markets and restrict them from further developing in the end; the practice of some countries using their neighbors' fields as drains and shifting crises onto other countries is, in fact, a reflection of their shortsightedness, and the practice of some countries showing their "superiority" by imposing economic blockades and refusing contacts with other countries and artificially splitting the closely-connected world market will not be helpful but harmful to other countries and to themselves as well. If we turn a blind eye to social development and progress, always think to maintain relations with other countries by forming a certain bloc or establishing a sphere of influence, and impose our way of thinking and lifestyle on others, then there will be no peace in the world.

At present, not to say in the 21st century, whether or not a country can have a place among countries in the world depends on whether or not it develops its economy at high speed and with high quality, sincerely conducts cooperation with other countries, promotes its economic and cultural contacts with other countries, promotes its economic and cultural contacts with other countries, and then proceeds to establish a richer and more equal and democratic society; and not on how far it can deter its neighbor countries or hold sway over the world by relying on its military strength. A country must be broad-minded and able to inherit and develop the whole of the fine traditions, intelligence, and civilization of the previous stages of social development and to absorb the advanced and outstanding ideas and things of all countries, no matter where they come from--the East or the West or the North or the South--so that the material and spiritual lives of its people can be richer and more varied, rather than the reverse.

3. Diversification and internationalization--pushing the world civilization ahead

Now, in the 20th century, human civilization and culture are in a completely new stage of development. On the one hand, becoming more and more varied, nationalized, and individualized, cultural and ideological formations have manifested the past and present of the world with varied and colorful forms never seen before and will affect its future; on the other hand, with the considerable progress of information and communications means, ideological and cultural exchanges are carried out on a broader scale unseen before, and more frequently and speedily, each affecting the other. These two trends and the trend of the evolution and development of world political and economic formations go hand in hand. They have significantly broadened the people's field of vision and enriched their thinking and lives and therefore, they are in keeping with the progressive trend of development of human society.

In the present-day world, just as a country or society closed to international intercourse is hardly able to keep abreast of the times, any individual culture can develop and prosper rapidly only in the course of comparison and exchange with other cultural traditions. The rapid and profound economic and technological development trend has opened up a vast, varied social prospect for the world; people's abilities have reached the fields which our predecessors never did; and the changes in information technology and new theories and ideas, new concepts of value, and new moral principles are changing and developing at an unprecedented rate. In this situation, all civilization and traditions from former days should be weighed according to the standards of the new historical stage and all cultural formations in former days should be judged in accordance with the coordinate, system of the times. Only when they are examined, compared, and appraised in the whole process of development of human civilization can be discover the similarities among differences and vice versa. Without them, the characteristics and superiority of an individual culture can hardly be manifested and promoting the generality and development of civilization as a whole will be out of the question.

Ours is a country with an ancient civilization. It has made useful and positive contributions for the progress of human civilization and dissemination of culture in ways unique to itself. In any sense, socialist China has no grounds for not doing its little bit to help build the edifice of human civilization and also has no grounds for not inheriting all the fine, outstanding culture, ideas, and traditions of mankind. I believe that other countries and nations will promote the development of the whole human civilization in their own ways and the human civilization of the 21st century will become richer and more unique and harmonious.

III. Our Future

The severely strained East-West relations characterized by the formation of military blocs and the North-South relations with the old irrational international economic order as their special feature have made the other contradictions in the international community rapidly change and become acute, thus forming an immediate and long-term dangerous trend.

On the other hand, although the international community has undergone numerous complications, obstructions, difficulties, and even retrogression in the course of its development, it is still advancing toward a fairer and more democratic, equal, and progressive community. This is the basic trend which no force on earth can reverse.

The progress of world political and economic relations is characterized by national independence and state sovereignty and manifested in a democratic equal, and diversified international life. All countries must and also can make their own contributions for this progress. In order to attain this lofty goal in the 20th century, mankind has made and will continue to make Herculean efforts and unremitting explorations, although it sometimes has to pay a heavy price for it. Nevertheless, the progressive cause of mankind is, after all, forging ahead. It can be anticipated there although the human society of the 21st century will still be confronted with new problems and difficulties on the road of its advance the progress of peace and democracy will never be at a standstill.

CSO: 4005/198

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. BLACK MAYORS MEETING--Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng met with a U.S. black mayors' group, headed by (Juanita Blakewell), at the Shanghai Mansion last night. The host and guests had a friendly conversation. Meng Bo, vice president of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a banquet in honor of the American guests after the meeting. U.S. Consul General in Shanghai (Luzhi) [as published] and Mrs (Luzhi) attended the banquet on invitation. During their stay in Shanghai, the American guests and the responsible persons of the departments concerned of the Shanghai Municipal Government exchanged information on urban construction, management, and economic development. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 84 p 3 OW]

CSO: 4005/198

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM IN CHINA'S ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "The Ministry of Education Issued a 'Suggestion for School Programs in Full-time 6-year Elementary Schools.' Educational Institutions Must Resolve To Reform Elementary Education in Accordance with 'Orienting to Three Aspects.' The Focal Point of Educational Reform Is To Find a Way To Reduce Pupils' Excessive Burden of Studies, To Elevate Teaching Quality and To Let Youth Develop Their Initiative and Joy in Life."]

[Text] From Our Editor: The Ministry of Education has worked out an "Educational Plan (Draft) for Full-time 6-year Elementary Schools in the Cities" and an "Educational Plan (Draft) for Full-time 6-year Elementary Schools in the Countryside: and on 15 August approved a "Suggestion for School Programs in Full-time 6-year Elementary Schools." These plans and the suggestions were made in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction which says: "Our education must be oriented to the modernization of the country, to the world and to the future," and were made on the base of the current program in full-time 5-year elementary schools and in consideration of the experience of some elementary schools in their reformation of education. These "Plans" and the "suggestion" can provide examples for the educational departments of the provinces, autonomous districts and municipalities in drawing up school programs in full-time 6-year elementary schools.

The "Suggestion" pointed out that although the elementary schools currently have both a 5-year system and a 6-year system, the schools have a right to accept either system. If the schools that believe their 5-year-system can fulfill their teaching plans, they do not have to accept a 6-year system.

The "Suggestion" held that the elementary education of our country should be firmly reformed with "orienting to three aspects" as their guiding idea. The reformation should pay particular attention to the following points:

- 1) Comprehensively carry out the party's policy and develop a greater sense of joy in life among youth and develop their sense of initiative and their moral, intellectual, physical and esthetic sides.

- 2) Strengthen education in basic knowledge and training in fundamental skills and develop the pupils' capabilities for motivating themselves and achieving intellectual understanding.
- 3) Make the teaching plan flexible in order to lighten assignments for pupils and to reduce the big gap in education levels between kindergarten and elementary school.
- 4) Meet the different needs of the cities and countryside and pay attention to the specific characteristics of rural education. With the prerequisite that the basic requirements of education be met, the cities and countryside should have their own school programs.

The "Suggestion" emphasized that the focal point of elementary education should be first of all to reduce the pupils' burdens in their studies and to elevate teaching quality and to let youth develop their sense of joy in life and their capacity for initiative. The departments or bureaus of education in the provinces, autonomous districts and municipalities must arrange the school work for schools with 5-year systems in light of the above-stated policy and to carry out the education reform experiment in a planned and organized way.

In order to release pupils from excessive schools assignments and from too frequent tests and examinations, teachers should only issue assignments in accordance with requirements included in the teaching programs and in course books. The degree of difficulty and the length of an assignment must suit the pupils and the "tactic of using a sea of questions" should not be allowed. Educational institutions and schools in the whole country must be sure to implement the following points: for pupils in the first grade, generally speaking, written homework should not be issued; for pupils in the second and third grades, the length of homework should not be longer than 30 minutes; for pupils in the fourth grade, homework should not exceed 45 minutes; and for the fifth and sixth grades, homework should not be longer than an hour. Schools must seriously consider a 10-hour sleeping period for pupils every day.

For the sake of controlling teaching results, teachers must use the method of oral questioning and of checking assignments. Errors and shortcomings in pupils' work must be corrected by teachers on time. Schools with suitable conditions could carry out in an experimental way a no-midterm policy. Final examinations should include only language and mathematics. The current graduation examination system must be also reformed. In the countryside the central school in an area will issue examination sheets for other schools in accordance with the basic requirements included in the teaching program and under the leadership of the department of education of the county. There will be different requirements for schools with different systems and categories. The graduation examination system at the schools of the cities and towns will be determined temporarily by the education departments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. In the future, the examination sheets will be issued directly by individual local schools. In the cities, where a middle school education has already been popularized, a unified examination to

the middle school will no longer be arranged. A policy of direct admission to a nearby school will be put into effect. For some key middle schools there will be a larger area of admission coverage. These schools will issue quotas to different elementary schools and the elementary schools will recommend pupils to the middle schools for admission on the principle of "choosing the better ones."

The "Suggestion" reiterated that any administrative organizations above the county level are not supposed to organize any unified examination for elementary school pupils or any similar kind of examination. They are not supposed to make any grading lists of schools indicating how many pupils were admitted to the middle schools. They are not supposed to make any comparison of schools by judging what proportion of pupils entered middle schools, and they are not supposed to use such a proportion as the only criterion for evaluating, rewarding or punishing a school or a teacher.

The "Suggestion" held that in accepting a countryside elementary school system, the school administration must pay attention to local conditions and to use various methods of school programing. It must conscientiously and successfully manage full-time central schools, especially the central schools of the regional and village levels, and in the meantime, it should open elementary schools oriented mainly to language, mathematics, general knowledge and ideological and moral education and also to open short-term elementary schools and courses oriented mainly to language and mathematics. Both kinds of schools and courses must strengthen their ideological and moral education and should also develop in every possible way their physical, cultural and entertainment activities. The "Suggestion" pointed out that the local education department will select a certain number of schools as their experimental schools for fulfilling the two above-mentioned plans (drafts) made by the central Ministry of Education.

12715

CSO: 4005/076

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEACHING MATERIALS FOR HIGH, ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DEVELOPED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Ren Yu [0117 1342]: "26 Billion Copies of Teaching Materials used in High and Elementary Schools Have Been Issued over the 35 Years Since Founding of Our Nation: To Cope with Needs of Different Phases of Educational Development and Reform in Teaching, 6 Sets of Teaching Materials Used in High and Elementary Schools and Teaching Reference Books Have Been Successively Compiled and Published"]

[Text] Over the 35 years since the founding of New China, gratifying results have been obtained in the construction of our nation's teaching materials used in high and elementary schools. In light of the needs of the various phases of educational development and reform in teaching and based on the teaching outlines of all subjects worked out during various periods by the Department of Education. Six sets of teaching materials used in the high and elementary schools have been compiled and published. In addition, the variety of relevant teaching reference books has ranged from 52,106 copies to 74,211 copies. The total number of books published reached 26 billion copies. Basically, the needs of teaching in high and elementary schools over the whole nation have been met.

After the founding of New China, the party and the government have been very concerned about the construction of teaching materials used in the high and elementary schools. In 1950, Renmin Jiaoyu Publishing House was organized by the publication head office and the Department of Education was made responsible for compiling and publishing teaching materials. Comrade Mao Zedong had written the name for that publishing house personally.

During the initial stage after the founding of the nation, New China urgently needed a set of teaching materials "to implement patriotism" and "to educate the generation of youths and children in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought." The Renmin Jiaoyu Publishing House, which was under the Department of Education, had compiled the first set of teaching materials based on the textbooks used in the old liberated areas of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region and in reference to the Soviet textbooks based on a 10-year school system. Relevant to the advocacy

of the general line during the transitional period, a set of new teaching materials was needed "to implement socialism," "to pay attention to and absorb the advanced, scientific accomplishment" to "to illuminate natural phenomena and the law of social life from the viewpoints of dialectic materialism and historical materialism." Again, references were made to the latest Soviet textbooks, and a second set of teaching materials was compiled and published. In the early 1960's, two sets of teaching materials were compiled. In the beginning because the emphasis was put on the trial reform on the practice of a shortened school system, a set of teaching materials for a 10-year school system was compiled. Based on the requirements of the overall practice of socialist construction and energetic support to the enhancement of the quality of education, a new set of teaching materials, which were based on a 12-year school system and were suitable for the needs of our nation's socialist construction, was compiled.

After the smashing of the gang of four, normal discipline in teaching and studying needed to be revived; however, there were no suitable teaching materials that could be used in the schools. During the period from July to August 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping had advocated several times that national textbooks used in high and elementary schools be compiled, and he also requested that new textbooks be used for the students who had enrolled in the fall semester of 1978. At that time, Renmin Jiaoyu Publishing House, the disbanded organization whose specific duty had been to compile teaching materials, was preparing to reestablish itself. In order to compile new teaching materials as soon as possible, the Department of Education selected 200 teachers from the universities, high schools and elementary schools of 18 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to work on loan and to organize a working conference to compile national textbooks to be used in high and elementary schools. From September 1977 on, the compilation of teaching materials that would be used in the full-day high and elementary schools under a 10-year school system was carried out, and in 1980, the work was basically over. Since 1981, based on the actual situation that high schools and elementary schools were under a 5- and 6-year school system, respectively, and based on the needs of teaching and studying, the teaching materials used in a 6-year school system were compiled and have been supplied.

The common features of the six sets of teaching materials are to stress the basic educational quality of the teaching materials used in high and elementary schools and to pay attention to the laying of a good, common foundation for bringing up talented persons in various fields; thus, the study of the basic knowledge required in modern science is included. With respect to content, the dross has been discarded and the essential has been selected so that the students can master the basic concepts, basic knowledge and basic techniques of all subjects well; relative emphasis is being placed on maintaining the subject system; attention is being paid to the mastery of basic knowledge and training in basic skills; the application of theory to the reality of industrial and agricultural output, etc. is being stressed; the ideology of

patriotism is being strengthened; the advanced level of modern scientific technology is being reflected; and in addition, modern teaching theories, stressing the training of the students' intellects and capabilities have been adopted. All these teaching materials are obviously practicable, ideological and advanced. In order to cope with the various needs resulting from the vast areas and the uneven development of our nation, a certain elasticity has been reserved in the teaching materials of every subject, and a certain margin has been left to supplement the teaching materials that reflect local conditions and suit local needs in various places. In recent years, the quality of high school education has been improved year after year; however, due to big differences among the educational levels of the present high school students, the standards of teachers and the conditions of the schools, most students cannot adapt themselves to the requirements of the present teaching materials. Such a burden is too heavy for the students and cannot enable them to develop morally, intellectually and physically, and it is not good for the development of able persons. Therefore, the Department of Education decided to readjust appropriately the teaching content in the curricula of three subjects -- mathematics, physics and chemistry -- in the senior grades of the high schools, and two requirements were set in teaching and learning. In this case, students at various educational levels can really learn on their original bases and improve gradually, and students can be relieved from the burden of learning. It is good for the students' intellectual development and capacity training. Study can be carried out in a lively, exciting and active way, and a significant foundation can be laid for further employment and studies. The teaching materials, which were compiled according to the requirements of two sets of teaching and learning, have been published successively; they are used in schools with different conditions.

Over the 35 years, in the compilation of teaching materials, attention has been paid to the "three integrations": first, the compilation of teaching materials should be integrated with practical teaching. The situations and demands of the education front should be understood before compilation, and the opinions from teachers should be consulted after compilation. For example, after the first draft of teaching materials had been compiled in 1977, the editorial staff went separately to more than 10 cities to participate in over 400 meetings in order to listen directly to suggestions. Second, the compilation of teaching materials should be integrated with the study of teaching materials. On the one hand, in compiling teaching materials, it is necessary to pay attention and study domestic and foreign experiences in the construction of teaching materials; on the other hand, some of the reformed assumptions have to undergo investigative tests. Third, the force of the editors should be integrated with the force of society. In 1963, 43 specialists and professors were employed to check and approve of the teaching materials of every subject. In 1977, 45 foreign and domestic well-known specialists and professors were employed to be consultants on teaching materials of every subject. At present, the

body of editorial staffers, based on a further investigation and study on the domestic and foreign teaching materials and teaching methods, is preparing enthusiastically to start compiling a new set of teaching materials, which they strive to finish within the Seventh 5-year Plan so that the new set of teaching materials will be in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's advocacy and demand that "education has to work for modernization, the world and the future" and will be geared to the actual circumstances of our nation.

12726

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUALITY OF TEACHERS STRESSED IN EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Welcome New School Year with Reform"]

[Text] Today our educational front went into a new school year. Teachers, students and other school employees were welcoming this new school year with enthusiasm and happiness and they are ready to fulfill the task of carrying out a major reform of education.

The reform of education is necessary because our educational work will more effectively serve the construction of a socialist spiritual and material civilization in the country by the end of this century and into the next century. All the measures taken in the reform of education must be favorable for mobilizing the enthusiasm of all people, especially the enthusiasm of all teachers.

The reform of education (including the readjustment, consolidation and improvement of education) is a gigantic, systematic project with a great number of involved links. Its basic goal is to prepare more qualified people for our socialist construction and to develop science and technology. All our local activities must be compatible with this general goal. In view of the necessity that the reform of education must be firmly joined and combined with the reform of the economic system, the reformation should not be carried out alone. Seeing that the difference between the economy and the culture is in many areas very large, the reform of education should not be carried out with only one model. We must liberate our ideology, be determined to reform, do our work practically and realistically and suit all measures to local conditions in the various areas, in the different schools and in individual jobs. Every step should be taken through experiment; we should not make a decision in a hubbub.

The reform of education must be guided by "orienting to the three aspects" as a general precept. We must take the broad view, must conscientiously study and survey the needs of socialist modernization and construction, investigate the previous social results of preparing qualified persons and also bring in useful experience from foreign countries. Only this way will we be able to find the weaknesses and maladies of our current education and to determine the goal of reform, its steps and methods. The method of

carrying out a reform without due consideration, of reforming for reform's sake, of using a simple conception or of copying a foreign model obviously breaks away from the Chinese national situation and is incorrect. Without taking into consideration the concrete conditions and using the experience of other areas, this method looks like a simple way but does not always have a good result.

In the reform of education we must respect the laws and standards of education. The science of education has been developing and our experience in education has also been growing. Without a doubt, we should not stand still and refuse to make any progress. However, the development of science does not mean an abandonment of previously existing science. If we do not respect the objective laws that our predecessors have already realized, we will not be any smarter than they were, and we will run up against a wall. So in the reform of education, we must have an indomitable courage and also be practical and realistic.

Readjustment requires reform from a broad viewpoint. The size of various educational institutions and their structures, locations and management systems must be readjusted. These are the duties of the departments of education at all levels of government. Departments of education are not supposed to transfer these duties to the basic levels or to the schools. The reform of education requires us to develop a tentative program after a careful, systematic investigation and after research into previous conditions. This program should be developed by comprehensive scientific proofs after a full consideration of opinions from the basic levels and from the schools. The most important basis of the reform of education is to develop a correct cooperation between educational organizations at all levels. An experience based on the reform of a single school can be popularized only when the experience has proved successful, and even during the popularization of such an experience, it must be further improved and enriched. Government educational institutions must take into account the whole situation and make each specific reform useful for readjustment and reform in the whole country.

The aim of the reformation of education is to enable schools to prepare more qualified people and to elevate the quality of education. For a specific school a reform must raise the school's efficiency levels and its quality of teaching. The reform of school management should create conditions for achieving this aim. Only well-reformed educational and teaching processes can prepare more and better qualified people. The reform for individual schools may start from different aspects, but its result must be proved by the elevation of school efficiency and the quality of education.

A central leading comrade recently pointed out that we should improve teaching methods and elevate the students' abilities. This instruction hit the target. For quite a number of years in the past, our elementary schools and our high schools had been using a common practice called "the method of instilling students" and also a method called "using a sea of questions." In the college and universities there was a popular method called "leading students by their nose," and this method was used even with graduate students. But, in fact, high school students are not supposed to study in the same

way as high school students and graduate students are also expected to study in a way different from undergraduates. Otherwise we would not be able to prepare a new generation of people with a high conscientiousness, high qualifications and high skills and a creative spirit. We must profoundly analyze our teaching situation, find out the problems and determine the main factors which obstruct teaching reform, and we must work out our methods and programs for school reform. All comrades on our educational front must pay great attention and make a great effort to follow these basic points of reform.

The central factor for improving our educational work, elevating the quality of education and preparing qualified people is to develop and improve our teachers training and to foster and develop our teachers' qualifications. Elevating our teachers' qualifications takes a longer time than required for improving the material conditions in the schools. The key points which can influence our whole educational cause are the development and reform of teacher training, the elevation of the qualifications of current teachers, the reorganization of existing teaching staffs, the improvement of the working and living conditions of teachers and the implementation of the party policy toward the intelligentsia. These are the basic measures of reform in education. We have to do this work successfully, both nationwide and in each local educational institutions.

Inspired by the 35th anniversary of the founding of our republic, we have to take an active part in the reformation of education and we must fight for a new socialist educational system, which is going to appear in the world with its own special features and its own high levels of achievement.

12715

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON AUTHORITY TO CONFER DOCTORATES ISSUED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "The State Council's Academic Degree Committee Issues a Circular That the Authority to Examine and Approve Doctorates Has Been Transferred to All Conferring Units"]

[Text] The State Council's Academic Degree Committee has recently issued a "circular on doing a good job of the work of conferring doctorates on graduate students," and has stipulated that it will be the responsibility of all conferring units' degree evaluation committees to examine and approve the work of conferring doctorates from now on; and prior to defending dissertations, it will not be necessary to resubmit them to the responsible departments for approval.

The "circular" stressed that all conferring units must strengthen the leadership of this work, uphold standards and ensure the quality of doctorates. It will be necessary to uphold political standards when conferring doctorates, and degrees must not be conferred on those who do not meet the requirements. It will be necessary to uphold the academic standards of doctorates. Only those who meet the test achievement qualifications in Marxist theory, basic theory, specialized and foreign language courses can defend their doctoral dissertations. Doing a conscientious job of the work of examining, approving and defending academic dissertations is a major link in guaranteeing quality. Doctoral dissertations must be independently completed by doctoral students themselves under the direction of professors. Those who do not meet the above requirements cannot be recommended to defend. Evaluators think that dissertations which do not meet doctoral dissertation standards cannot be defended.

Degree evaluation committees and credit committees must fully examine and approve one by one conditions such as expressions of their political ideology, course testing and dissertation defense for those who defending committees resolve to confer doctorates on or who must revise their dissertations. None of those who defending committees do not recommend conferring of doctorates on will generally be examined and approved, but those individuals who there is controversy about, who have organized their forces to be reexamined and approved by degree evaluation committees and who have been examined and approved as having really achieved doctoral standards can be

awarded doctorates. Certain ones who have had their dissertations passed by defending committees but were thought to be unqualified after examination by degree evaluation committees can be given a chance to revise their dissertations and review their defenses within 2 years. But these kinds of situations should be handled strictly.

The "circular" pointed out that responsible departments will have the authority and responsibility to examine and supervise the quality of doctorates approved and conferred by degree evaluation committees of their subordinate units. Responsible departments must urge degree evaluation committees of concerned units to promptly rectify all those who it is discovered do not meet the concerned stipulations of degree regulations and all the requirements for their dissertations.

12267

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS DISCUSSED

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONAL UNITY] in Chinese No 9, 84 pp 14-17

[Article by Zhang Hong [1728 4767]: "Great Achievements in Nationality Education"]

[Text] Educational work among China's minority nationalities is an important component of the party's nationality work. It has been a consistent policy of party and state to give vigorous help to the minority nationalities in their development of cultural and educational facilities. In order to provide such help to every minority nationality in the past 35 years, party and state have formulated a series of policies and measures that by dint of great commitment of human, material and financial resources have obtained excellent results.

1. Transformation of Old Schools and Establishment of New Socialist Schools

Before liberation, China's minority nationalities were oppressed by imperialism, feudalism, bureaucrat capitalism and their own ruling classes. They had long been backward politically, economically and culturally, and the laboring people of each nationality had been deprived of the right to education. Many minority nationalities lacked their own schools, and some were still at the stage of recording events by carving in wood and tying knots. Although the Guomindang had proposed "borderland education" and "national defense education," its goal was only to train some lackeys for the reactionary ruling class. These lackeys implemented a policy of oppression and discrimination against the nationalities, part of which was the education of enslavement. Some schools became spy and intelligence agencies for them. Imperialism had also established some missionary schools in certain minority nationality areas along China's borders. Their only goals were to provide the nationalities with the education of enslavement and to propagate religion. The minority nationality ruling classes--slaveholders and the feudal landlord class--specialized in exploiting and oppressing their own people and simply had no concern for education. They adopted obscurantist policies and gave the minority nationalities the education of enslavement, feudal superstition and religion. They deadened and poisoned the people's ideology so as to control them.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, democratic reform, socialist transformation and socialist construction have thoroughly liberated

every minority nationality in a political sense. The nationalities have leaped over one or several stages of social development and taken the broad road of socialism. Political liberation and economic improvement have also promoted unprecedented cultural and educational development among minority nationalities.

The party and the government initially took over and transformed the old schools, abolishing the Guomindang reactionaries' system of fascist control. They carried out the principle of separation of religion and education and transformed the schools, which had served imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism into new socialist schools that serve the people of each nationality. Many new schools were established in nationality areas that had few or no schools. Moreover, these schools have been the foundation on which pedagogical reform has improved the quality of instruction. Hence the education of minority nationalities has developed by leaps and bounds. In 1983, 8.12 million minority nationality members were enrolled in primary schools, 1.82 million in middle schools and 59,000 in colleges and universities. These figures represent increases of 18, 515 and 96 times the respective figures for 1959. This kind of rapid growth cannot be compared with that of any past historical period. Nationalities who had neither schools nor students for generations upon generations now have plenty of both. Primary education has become universal in some nationality areas, as has secondary education in a very few. All autonomous regions and prefectures have established schools of higher learning. Areas that had little or no preschool education, sparetime education and vocational education plenty or some of them. China has now tentatively formed a system of nationality education that includes preschools, primary schools, secondary schools and schools of higher learning. The cultural and scientific levels of the people of all nationalities have risen correspondingly.

2. Training of Large Numbers of Minority Nationality Cadres and Specialists in All Fields

The party and the state attach the utmost importance to the training of minority nationality cadres and specialists in all fields. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out many times that minority nationalities must not only have party, government and military cadres but must also have secretaries, cultural and educational cadres, writers, artists, engineers, doctors and specialists in all other fields. The 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee and the 12th National People's Congress put forth demands for more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent cadres, demands that also apply to minority nationality cadres in this new historical period. In order to train large numbers of Communist cadres and all sorts of specialists that belonged to minority nationalities, the Government Administration Council promulgated the "Trial Program for Training Minority Nationality Cadres" and the "Trial Program for Founding the Central Nationalities Institute" as early as 1950. These two programs stipulated that the central government and the relevant provinces and counties would set up nationalities institutes, nationality cadre schools and nationality cadre training classes, expand higher, secondary and primary education and train large numbers of cadres

and specialized and technical cadres that belonged to minority nationalities. Later on, the following 10 institutes were established in succession: the Central Nationalities Institute, the South-Central Nationalities Institute, the Northwest Nationalities Institute, the Southwest Nationalities Institute, the Yunnan Nationalities Institute, the Guizhou Nationalities Institute, the Guangxi Nationalities Institute, the Guangdong Nationalities Institute, the Qinghai Nationalities Institute and the Tibet Nationalities Institute. These 10 schools alone have already trained 110,000 cadres of all minority nationalities, a number of equivalent to 10 times as many cadres as there were in the early post-liberation period. More than 60 additional schools of higher education have been established in all autonomous minority nationality areas, along with 586 secondary vocational schools and many cadre schools and training classes. As a result, large numbers of minority nationality cadres and persons with special skills have been trained. According to incomplete statistics up to 1982, China had 1.18 million minority nationality cadres, 110 times as many as during the early post-liberation period and 3 times as many as in 1957. Of these cadres, 370,000 (13 times as many as in 1957) had special skills of all kinds.

3. Establishment of a Corps of Minority Nationality Teachers

Because of historical reasons, the minority nationality areas were particularly short of teachers during the early years of the People's Republic. In the past 30-odd years, party and state have on the one hand sent many Han teachers to their aid. On the other hand, they have actively developed normal education of all kinds and at all levels for the minorities, established all sorts of teacher training and in-service training classes and energetically trained and improved nationality teachers. Thus China has now established a corps of nationality teachers loyal to nationality education. Up to 1982, China had 460,000 minority nationality teachers, 18 times as many as in 1949. The number of primary school teachers rose by a factor of 14 [sic], from 24,018 to 343,200; the number of secondary school teachers rose by a factor of 94 [sic], from 1,196 to 112,617; and the number of college and university instructors rose by a factor of 40, from 225 to 9,150. In the past 30-odd years, these teachers have been loyal to nationality education, put down roots in nationality areas as well as mountainous areas and pastoral areas, struggled arduously, labored assiduously to improve the quality of education, trained a new generation of socialist persons, raised the scientific and educational levels of every nationality and made great contributions to the development of nationality education. Many of them have become model teachers, advanced workers and educational mainstays loved ardently by the students of all nationalities.

4. Use of Nationality Languages and Literatures in Teaching and Translation, Editing and Publication of Textbooks and Other Teaching Materials in Those Languages

More than 30 of China's 55 minority nationalities have their own spoken language but not their own written language. More than 20 have their own

written language, but some are neither complete nor in common use. Before liberation, the minority nationalities were oppressed by the nationality policy of the reactionary ruling class. They were deprived of the right to use and develop their spoken and written languages, which were restricted, discriminated against and forbidden. They were not allowed to use their own spoken and written languages in education, and even more out of the question were the translation, editing and publication of textbooks and other teaching materials in their own written languages. After the founding of the People's Republic, this situation has changed fundamentally. Party and state have practiced uniform equality among all nationalities, and each nationality, as a matter of policy, has the freedom to use and develop its own spoken and written languages. Party and state have also forbidden discrimination and oppression against any nationality and actively helped each nationality develop its spoken and written languages and use those languages in education. Special nationality schools and classes have been set up in minority nationality areas. Nationalities with their own spoken and written languages use them in their education, while textbooks, teaching materials and other books are translated, edited and published in the language of each nationality. Nationalities with their own spoken languages but with no written languages or with incomplete written languages present a different problem. On the one hand, their written languages have been created or reformed in accordance with their needs and wishes. On the other hand, they make maximum use of their own spoken languages or translation to supplement their education. All this has enormously heightened all nationality students' interest in and enthusiasm for learning, strengthened the effect of education and improved the quality of instruction. At the same time, the schools of all minority nationalities--in accordance with the latter's wishes and actual needs--have established classes in Chinese language and literature and helped them learn that language. The purpose is to enable minority nationalities to use Chinese directly in order to acquire more cultural and scientific knowledge and in order to solve the problems of academic promotion and finding employment.

As of now, each nationality school either teaches in its nationality's language or uses translations into that language to supplement its instruction. In every autonomous region and relevant autonomous prefecture, there have been established organizations that translate, edit and publish teaching materials and books in the nationalities' written languages. Complete or partial primary and secondary school textbooks, and teaching materials, literacy textbooks and plenty of books, newspapers and periodicals have already been published in the following languages: Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Korean, Kazak, Zhuang, Yi, Miao, Yao, Dai, Jingpo, Lisu, Wa, Lahu, Kirgiz and Xibe. In 1983 alone, publications in all nationality languages were tremendous: 33.58 million copies (19 times as many as in 1949) of 2,327 books; 6.16 million copies (51 times as many as in 1949) of 74 magazines; and 103.71 million copies (41 times as many as in 1949) of newspapers. Such a volume of publications has basically satisfied the needs in the area of both nationality education development and the study of science and culture by the people of each nationality.

5. Establishment of Nationality Education Organizations and Strengthening of Administration and Research in Nationality Education

In order to strengthen nationality education work, the Government Administration Council promulgated the "Resolution to Strengthen the Administrative Organizations of Nationality Education" in 1951. The resolution provided for two things in the Ministry of Education of the Central People's Government and in the relevant administrative agencies for education organizations or the appointment of special persons to administer minority nationality education work. Afterward, the Ministry of Education and the relevant levels of the government either established a succession of nationality education organizations or appointed a series of full-time cadres. In addition, the government has established nationality education research institutes in some provinces, autonomous regions and prefectures. It has also strengthened its work in the areas of nationality education leadership, administration and research and promoted the development of facilities for nationality education.

6. Implementation of the Party's Education Policy, Strengthening Education in Political Thought, and Improvement of Each Nationality Student's Political Thought and Consciousness

Since the founding of the People's Republic, all schools in minority nationality areas have implemented the party's education policy. This policy requires that education both serve the proletariat politically and be combined with productive labor; that students develop morally, intellectually and physically; and that students become workers with socialist consciousness and culture. The schools have also insisted upon redness, expertise and the socialist road. They have initiated work-study programs in their formal curricula in order to combine education in political thought with appropriate participation in productive labor. They have educated each nationality teacher, student and administrative staff member in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; in patriotism, socialism and communism; in the proletarian outlook on life, world view, national outlook and atheism; in nationality policy and the union of China's nationalities; and in science, culture and attitude toward labor. They have raised their people's socialist and communist consciousness and trained large numbers of red and expert nationality cadres who are a new generation of socialist men and women, fully developed morally, intellectually and physically.

7. Commitment of Labor, Money and Materials to Nationality Education

Party and state have committed enormous amounts of money and materials to help minority nationality education develop and to make special allowances for the actual difficulties of the people of minority nationalities. One example is in the area of school funds. Besides issuing regular education funds according to the general standard of outlays for Han areas, the state has provided special subsidies for minority nationality education in order to solve minority nationality schools' problems with facilities and their students' special difficulties. To help the minority nationalities, all provinces and autonomous regions spend some of their locally raised and

state funds earmarked for their undeveloped areas. Schools of all levels have established people's stipends in accordance with the nationality areas' economic conditions and with their educational needs. Tuition-free education is provided in some particularly impoverished border areas, mountainous areas and pastoral areas. Other schools help minority nationality students by guaranteeing them food, shelter and clothing. All this has provided a material foundation for the development of minority nationality education.

8. Adoption of Many Forms of Schools--Based on Reality in Nationality Areas--to Facilitate School Attendance by Minority Nationality Students

In the past 35 years, party and state have taken the reality in nationality areas into account and established many forms of schools. There are regular full-time schools; half-day schools, travelling schools and all sorts of sparetime schools; there are state schools and schools run by the local people; and there are schools exclusively for one nationality and schools for many nationalities. Moreover, boarding schools and boarding nationality classes have been set up in mountainous, pastoral and border areas where the people are particularly dispersed. According to incomplete statistics, China's pastoral, mountainous and border areas already have 3,400 primary and secondary boarding schools with more than 470,000 students. These students' educational and living expenses are borne by the state, their collectives and the heads of their households. In especially impoverished areas, the state guarantees food, clothing, shelter and educational expenses. These policies have powerfully improved both the rate of school attendance and the quality of education.

Schools of higher learning have given every kind of special consideration to minority nationality candidates for entrance. Schools of higher learning that use minority nationality languages in the classroom may give their own province-wide or region-wide examinations without participating in the national examinations. Graduates of secondary nationality schools that taught them in their own languages may seek to enter Chinese-language schools of higher learning by taking the national examination, but they may use their own languages to answer questions in every subject except the Chinese language. Minority nationality candidates from border areas, mountainous areas, pastoral areas and areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities may pass the examination with appropriately lower marks, depending on the actual circumstances in their places of origin. Some provinces and autonomous regions have even set up admissions quotas for minority nationality students. Minority nationality candidates from areas where their nationalities are scattered among the Han get admissions priority with marks equal to those of Han candidates. Some are admitted with appropriately lower marks. In order to expand minority nationality enrollment and to accelerate the training of every kind of specialist, 10 key schools of higher learning--including Beijing University, Qinghua University and the Normal University--and other schools of higher learning in relevant provinces and autonomous regions have established nationality classes, and China's 10 nationalities institutes have established preparatory classes. These classes enroll the best of the minority nationality students that failed the national examination, and after a year of lessons, they provide them with all kinds of advanced and specialized studies. Once these students have entered college or university, they still receive intensive after-hours lessons and guidance. These special measures have given impetus to the development of nationality education.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

19TH-CENTURY PHOTOS EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW151251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 November (XINHUA)--More than 100 rare historical photographs taken from the early 1850s to 1900, the declining years of China's Qing Dynasty, went on show today at the China art gallery in Beijing.

The exhibition, which is jointly sponsored by the Chinese photographers association and the American Research Institute of Psychophysiology, will run through the end of this month.

The photos exhibited cover historical events, all classes of people from high-ranking officials to common folks, landscapes, buildings, social customs, as well as dress and personal adornments.

All have been chosen from several thousand Chinese historical photos collected by H. Kwan Lau, 45, an American of Chinese descent interviewed at the exhibition, Lau said that some of the pictures are worth more than 10,000 U.S. dollars.

Among the rare pictures is one of Ulysses S. Grant, 18th American president, with Chinese Viceroy Li Hongzhang, taken in 1879. "This is the only one in the world," said Lau, who started collecting photographs in 1954.

Others include Emperor Guangxu's father riding on a horse, and a portrait of gorgeously dressed Li Lianying, head imperial eunuch in the forbidden city.

China's humiliation caused by imperialist invasion is recorded in photos of British and American soldiers in Beijing, the ruins of the Yuanmingyuan, the remains of a marble boat at the summer palace and the Temple of Heaven damaged by shells.

Also on show are photographs of an execution scene, opium smokers, sedan chairs and carriers, the great wall, a wine seller, and a camel caravan in old Beijing, as well as shabby houses lining Wangfujing Street, now a major shopping center in the Chinese capital.

Photography was introduced into China in the early 1840s, after the opium war. The earliest photo on display at the current exhibition is an 1853 daguerreotype of an unknown Chinese man recorded on a copper plate coated with mercury.

Deng Ligeng, manager of the Chinese Photography Publishing House, said these pictures are very valuable for studying both modern Chinese history and the history of Chinese photography.

CSO: 4005/197

EAST REGION

YAN JICI, HUANG HUANG AWARD HEFEI SCHOLARSHIPS

OW210220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Hefei, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese University of Science and Technology awarded the 1984 "Guo Moruo scholarships" to 21 students here today.

They were also given gold medals and certificates.

The Guo Moruo scholarships were set up in 1980, and are conferred every year on exemplary students.

The late Guo, former president of the university, was a prominent historian, archeologist and writer. As part of his will, Guo's family donated 150,000 yuan to the university as a scholarship fund.

Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the university; Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee; and other leaders of the province were present at today's award ceremony, at which another 88 students were awarded "people's scholarships" and certificates, and 11 postgraduates received master's degree certificates.

The Chinese University of Science and Technology is a leading science and engineering center in China. In the past few years, the university's freshmen have been among the youngest, and their marks among the best in the country. About 60 percent of its students have been enrolled as postgraduates in China's universities, colleges and research institutions as well as in institutions of higher learning abroad.

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S HU HONG SPEAKS AT PARTY WORK MEETING

OW181131 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Hu Hong pointed out at the work meeting of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee: It is necessary to carry out various kinds of reform work centering on the need to invigorate enterprises. Hu Hong said: In order to streamline administration and institute decentralization according to the actual situation in this province, it is first necessary to implement the separation of the functions of government and enterprises and give decision-making and administrative power to enterprises in their operation.

He said: This year we should implement the second step in replacing profit delivery with tax payments in all large and medium enterprises, and we should properly solve the problem of relations between the state and enterprises. At the same time, it is necessary to help enterprises solve the problem of their relations with staff members and workers in order to give full play to the initiativeness of staff members and workers. Small state enterprises should make further efforts to invigorate their operation and boldly carry out the system of contracted economic responsibility in various forms.

Comrade Hu Hong said: After separating the functions of government and enterprises, it is necessary to give full play to the central role of cities. He hoped that various cities would set up various kinds of trade centers as quickly as possible.

Comrade Hu Hong emphatically pointed out: It is imperative to consider the development of tertiary industry as an important task in activating the economy in cities. We should vigorously support collectives and individuals in developing tertiary industry. We should advocate peasants' entering cities to operate hotels and restaurants. We should also open our cities to the whole country and welcome various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to develop tertiary industry in Fujian's cities.

At the work meeting of the provincial CPC committee Comrade Hu Hong also stressed that it is necessary to respect knowledge and capable people. Comrade Hu Hong said: The reform of the economic structure and the development of the four modernizations are urgently in need of knowledgeable and capable people, especially management personnel and cadres for various enterprises.

Comrade Hu Hong said: In this year, we should continue to do a good job in building and organizing leading groups for party and government organizations at prefectural and country levels. We should pay attention to cultivating and promoting cadres from among women, dependents of overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots, and nonparty personnel. This winter and next spring, we should complete the readjustment of leading groups for 125 major enterprises in this province.

Speaking on doing a good job in party rectification, Comrade Hu Hong said: The second phase party rectification work will begin soon. Party rectification is, after all, to promote economic development, reform, opening to the outside world, and the fundamental improvements in three aspects. Every phase and work of the party rectification should help solve the major problems which hamper the goal of quadrupling the national gross and annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the turn of the century and of creating a new situation. We should effectively solve those problems in ideology, work style, organization, and discipline.

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

FUJIAN: VISITING JIANGSU DELEGATION IMPARTS EXPERIENCE

OW160933 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] A village delegation from Jiangsu Province, on the morning of 13 November, gave reports on Jiangsu's experience in developing village enterprises before a group of cadres from various provincial units gathering at the auditorium of the Xihu Guest House in Fuzhou. Leading comrades, including Xiang Na, Ma Xingyuan, and Hu Hong, heard the delegation's reports along with the cadres from various provincial units.

Reports were delivered by (Zhao Maomei), deputy secretary of the party branch of (Huaxi) production brigade in Jiangyin County, which is a nationally renowned advanced unit; (Yu Fengyuan), secretary of the party committee of (Tiandong) Township in Wuxi City; and (Yue Xuchang), head of the Jiangsu village delegation and deputy secretary-general of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee. After stating the achievements and the course of development of Jiangsu's village enterprises, delegation head (Yue Xuchang) stressed three experiences in developing this kind of enterprises:

1. Development of village enterprises is an inevitable historical trend. If we are to build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, and promote spiritual as well as material civilization, we need, first of all, to develop village enterprises.
2. Development of village enterprises and promotion of commodity production to make the peasants well off as early as possible should be regarded as the fundamental guiding ideology for rural work.
3. Peasants should rely on their own efforts to develop village and town enterprises. In doing this, they should make full use of natural resources as well as the manpower, technological, and financial resources that are available.

On behalf of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the Fujian Provincial Government, Wen Xiushan, chairman of the provincial Agricultural Commission, thanked the Jiangsu village delegation at the report meeting for making this visit to impart its valuable experience to our province.

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: COUNTY-TOWNSHIP PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTION END

SK170549 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] As of October, our province had completed end-of-term elections for the county-level and township people's congresses. New people's congresses for 136 counties, cities, and districts, and 3,367 townships and towns were elected, and held their first meeting after beginning their term of office. The above statement was revealed in a report on the province's elections of county-level and township people's congresses by Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee at the 10th session of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zhusheng said: Thanks to efforts by the broad masses of people to further enhance their sense of being masters of the state in managing state affairs, the results of the elections were fairly ideal. According to statistics released by 106 country-level units, the proportion of county-level people's deputies participating in the elections reached 97 percent. Marked changes were made in the composition of deputies. Among the 30,305 deputies elected by the above-noted 106 county-level units, 51 percent are Communist Party members, 23 percent are female deputies, and 17.3 percent are intellectuals. In general, the average number of members of the leading bodies elected at the county-level and township people's congresses was reduced. They are younger and better educated.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zhusheng said: Our province has done a fairly good job in this year's elections for county-level and township people's congresses. The election process progressed very smoothly. This will play an important part in further strengthening the building of grassroots political power, improving the system of convening people's congresses, making the superstructure serve the economic base, realizing the grand objective and tasks set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, vitalizing Shandong, and making Shandong Province and the people prosperous.

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

SHANGDONG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK170433 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress opened on 16 November in Jinan. The plenary session held on the morning of 16 November heard the report made by Guo Changcai, director of the provincial financial department, with regard to state enterprises' situation on substituting taxes for delivery of profits; the report made by Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, with regard to the election of people's congress standing committees at the county and township levels; the explanation made by Jiang Wanxi, chairman of the provincial urban and rural construction committee, with regard to revising the provincial people's government's trial procedures concerning the comprehensive development of the urban construction; and the explanation made by (Gao Zhixin), deputy director of the provincial pricing bureau, on the draft of the province's provisional regulations concerning the supervision and inspection on commodity prices.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the session. Attending the session were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Xu Leijian, Chen Lei, Xu Jianchun, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui. Attending the session as observers were Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial higher people's court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the departments concerned under the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of the 8 cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and of the 12 county-level cities.

Beginning from the morning of 16 November, the meeting has devoted a period of 2 and 1/2 days to group examinations and discussions.

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

ANHUI RIBAO HAILS DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' CONGRESSES

HK210823 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Unite And Fight To Invigorate Anhui--Congradulations on the Successful Convocation of the Provincial Congresses of Representatives of Various Democratic Parties, and of the Federation of Industry and Commerce"]

[Text] At a joyful time when the people throughout the country were full of enthusiasm for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country, the provincial revolutionary committee of the Chinese KMT, the provincial Jiu San Society, the provincial Democratic League, the provincial Democratic National Construction Association, the provincial Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce have held congresses one after another. These are major events in the province's political life. This has shown that our patriotic united front is being further consolidated and developed. The congresses of various democratic parties conscientiously summed up their experience, discussed important matters for creating a new situation, and elected, in a democrat way, the new leading groups of the province. This will inevitably play a major promotive role in mobilizing all democratic party members and their affiliated masses, in uniting and striving to invigorate Anhui, and in striving to achieve the great cause of reunifying the motherland. We send warm congratulations on the successes scored by the congresses of various democratic parties! as well as the Federation of Industry and Commerce of the province, have, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, as well as of the central authorities of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, regarded the "invigoration of China, and construction of Anhui" as their own duty. Adhering to the great principle of constructing the province's economy and culture, they have actively attended various discussions, helped of such undertakings as economy, culture, science and technology, education, and public health. And their results are gratifying. As members of various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce are patriotic and promising, and dedicate themselves to the service of the country, many of them have actively given play to their strong points and have made outstanding achievements, thereby becoming advanced personages in constructing socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. This is indeed worth congratulations.

At present, we are in a period of invigorating the economy and dealing with the new technological revolution. All democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce will, therefore, have much room to play their roles in uniting and striving to construct Anhui.

Various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce have a galaxy of talent. Many of these qualified personnel are experts, scholars, and capable people. Indeed, they form a "think tank." In the course of reform, they can play the important part of providing advice and suggestions. On technical transformation and business management, they can act as the core and pioneers of the work. On provision of services to society, they are also an important potential force for developing advisory services and intelligence resources. By organizing themselves as well as affiliated people, they can give full play to their intelligence and wisdom, and serve the construction of economy, science and technology, and culture. This is the central task of the work of various democratic parties. We believe that they will make more contributions in the future.

Members of various democratic parties and of the Federation of Industry and Commerce have comprehensive social connections. In particular, they have close connections with the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau, as well as with Chinese nationals residing abroad. In the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and the four modernizations, they can play the most important part of acting as a bridge. Various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce must go all out; actively publicize and implement the party policy of opening to the outside world; strengthen the connections with the "three compatriots;" stimulate their patriotic enthusiasm; and create favorable conditions for the province to transform enterprises and develop new industries and to import capital, technology, equipment, and qualified personnel, as well as for speeding up the province's development of economic and cultural construction.

Under the banner of patriotism, the realization of peaceful reunification of the motherland in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems" is our basic national policy. Various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce can play their special roles in promoting the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland, as well as the realization of peaceful reunification of the motherland. They must publicize in a comprehensive way the party's principles and policies, and do well in the work. We must strive to unify all people who are patriotic and who favor the reunification of the motherland. When dealing with them, we should seek common ground while reserving differences. We should also make joint efforts with them in realizing the reunification of the motherland and in invigorating China.

"Protracted coexistence and mutual supervision," and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" are a basic policy of the patriotic united front in the new period. We must further strengthen the cooperation with various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce. On political consultation and democratic supervision, we not only wish various

democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce to sincerely advise and suggest beneficial ways for eliminating malpractices in the course of four modernizations; but also wish them to say everything that is in their minds without reserve, and to actively help the party organizations at various levels do well in party rectification. In the meantime, we also sincerely wish the various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce to encourage their members to study constantly, to keep abreast of the times, and to constantly make new progress.

The new leading groups of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce formed in the congresses are energetic ones in which the old cooperate with the new and the new replace the old. We believe that so long as we uphold the four basic principles, make concerted efforts, and are united in struggle, we must create a new situation in the work, as well as making greater contributions to the "invigoration of China, and construction of Anhui."

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI: CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS AT CEREMONY FOR CHEN QIWU

OW181009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Nov (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held in Shanghai today for people to pay last respects to the remains of Chen Qiwu who was deputy leader of the ideological work group and vice chairman of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data under the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. He died of cancer at the age of 70.

Comrade Chen Qiwu, born in Chaoxian County (now Chaohu City) of Anhui Province, joined the revolution in 1935. He served as deputy director of the Political Department of the Military Takeover Committee under the Shanghai Municipal Military Control Commission, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the East China Bureau, and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee.

Yang Di, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, presided over the ceremony. Xia Zhengnong, a member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and leader of the Ideological Work Group of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

There were wreaths from Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yan Dezhi, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, Gu M, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Xu Shiyu, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Ba Jin, Li Yaowen, Li Rui, Wei Wenbo, and Jiang Weiqing; and from the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

Present at the ceremony were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Ruan Chongwu, vice major of Shanghai; and Wang Yiping, a member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/206

EAST REGION

'GREATEST' BEIJING OPERA SINGER HONORED IN JIANGSU

OW141737 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 October (XINHUA)--A pavilion in memory of the late Mei Lanfang, China's greatest Beijing opera actor in female roles, has been completed in his hometown, Taizhou in Jiangsu Province, today's QUANGMING DAILY reports.

Mei's artistry has been described as an invaluable part of the cultural treasury of the Chinese nation.

He founded a school of Beijing opera art and reigned over the stage for half a century before he died at the age of 67.

Born in 1894 in a family of Beijing opera artists for generations, Mei began studying the art at the age of 8 and was reputed as the most prominent of the four famous male singers performing female roles since the 1920's.

Between 1914 and 1953, Mei visited Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union, Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, receiving a rousing welcome in these countries. The University of Southern California awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of literature in 1930.

A.N. Tolstoy, Stanislavsky, Bernard Shaw, B. Brecht, Charlie Chaplin, G. Ulanova and many other great artists held Mei Lanfang in high esteem.

CSO: 4005/183

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI GARMENT FAIR--Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee: Cheng Guodong, Ju Lijiao, and Yang Di visited a winter garment fair sponsored by the Huafeng garment general factory, which is subordinated to the Huangpu district collective enterprises administrative bureau, in the company of responsible comrades of the municipal office of collective enterprises and the Huangpu district on the evening of 17 November. After viewing the fair, the leading comrades urged factory workers and staff members to make greater efforts to design more beautiful clothing for the people. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Nov 84 p 1 OW]

JIANGSU'S EXHIBITION OF 'ADVANCED DEEDS'--An exhibition of advanced deeds of CPPCC members at all levels and people in all fields in Jiangsu Province opened at the Nanjing City Art Gallery on the morning of 20 November. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the CPPCC provincial committee Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Jin Xun, Chu Jiang, Zhong Guochu, Hong Peilin, Ling Qihong, Qian Zhonghan, Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Ouyang Huilin, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, Cheng Bingwen, as well as responsible persons of all democratic parties, people's mass organizations, and departments concerned, member of the CPPCC National Committee and the CPPCC provincial committee in Nanjing and people from all walks of life, totalling over 200. Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee, presided over, and spoke at, the opening ceremony. To warm applause, secretary of the provincial party committee Han Peixing cut the ribbons for the exhibition. [Excerpt] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/206

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LI XIANNIAN, WANG ZHEN COMMEMORATE MARTYRS

OW121335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 10 Nov 84

[By reporter Ren Zhaoying]

[Text] Wuhan, 10 November (XINHUA)--A ceremony to mark the completion of a memorial hall for the revolutionary martyrs in the Soviet area in Hunan and Western Hubei was held in Honghu County, Hubei Province, on 10 November. State President Li Xiannian and Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, sent a letter and cable respectively to the ceremony, expressing their profound memory for the martyrs.

The memorial hall is located on the outskirts of the Honghu County capital. Comrade Li Xiannian inscribed the title of the memorial hall. A State Council inscription was engraved on the front of the tablet, which stands tall in the center of the hall. The inscription says "In memory of the revolutionary martyrs in the Soviet area in Hunan and western Hubei." The other side of the tablet has an inscription Comrade He Long wrote before he died. It says: "The revolutionary martyrs' outstanding achievements forever encourage us to march forward!" Portraits of Comrades He Long, Zhou Yiqun, and Duan Changde, founders of the revolutionary base in Hunan and western Hubei, hang inside the memorial hall.

Liao Hansheng, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman; Xue Ming, wife of Comrade He Long; Hubei Governor Huang Zhizhen; and Wang Zhiguo, a representative of Hunan Province; made a special trip to Honghu County and spoke at the ceremony.

CSO: 4005/183

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

HK191015 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] The 6th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its 11th meeting yesterday morning.

Huang Rong, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over yesterday's meeting. He announced the main items of the meeting as follows: Listen to a report by the regional people's government on the region's communications work; examine and approve a draft of some regulations on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children in the region' and examine and approve appointments and removals.

At yesterday's plenary meeting, mandated by the regional people's government, (Tian Jinwu), director of the regional communications department delivered a report on the region's communications work. (Lu Yuan), vice chairman of the law committee of the regional people's congress standing committee, gave some explanations to the draft of some regulations on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children in Guangxi Autonomous Region.

The main contents of Director (Tian Jinwu's) report are: The status of the region's communications and transportation; the current main problems in communications work; some tentative ideas on reform of the communications system.

In his explanations, Vice Chairman (Lu Yuan) dealt with eight problems. 1) The necessity of formulating the draft. 2) The scope of readjustment of the draft. 3) The problem of men and women being equal. 4) The problem of protecting the personal rights of women and children. 5) The problem of marriage registration. 6) The problem of third parties interfering in the marriage and family affairs of a couple. 7) The problem of abducting women and children. 8) The problem of dealing with illegal and criminal activities of infringing upon the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangping, and Zhang Jingning, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Gan Ku, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Wei Liren), president of the regional people's higher court; and (Zhu Wei), deputy chief of the regional people's procuratorate. Also attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible comrades of the regional communications department and responsible persons of the people's congress standing committee of 11 cities and counties.

CSO: 4005/206

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RECTIFICATION DRIVE UNDER WAY IN GUANGDONG PROVINCE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 33, 13 Aug 84 pp 10-13

[Article by Lei Zhongyu [7191 0112 0056] and Zhang Cailong [1728 2088 7893]: "Our Goal Is to Make a New Breakthrough - An On-The-Spot Report of Comparison and Evaluation of Party Rectification by Standing Committee of Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee"]

[Text] On 21 April this year, secretary Lin Ruo [2651 5387] of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee conducted a collective comparison and evaluation on party rectification on behalf of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee for principal leading cadres of organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee as well as of prefectural and municipal party committees. This evaluation was centered on analyzing the major problems which exist in the provincial CPC committee. It summed up experiences and lessons and put forward a clear-cut measure for carrying out party rectification and reform. The result of which was relatively satisfactory to everybody and they felt that Guangdong Province has a bright future.

Unify Thinking and Grasp Major Issues

The standing committee of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee launched party rectification in November 1983. In January this year, it entered the stage of collective comparison and evaluation. This was a key link to ensure that party rectification is not to be carried out in a perfunctory manner. However, with regard to the question of which are after all the major issues that we must pay attention to in collective comparison and evaluation carried out by the standing committee, they were divided in ideological understanding of this at the beginning. The current standing committee of the provincial CPC committee has been in office only 1 year. A half of the 14 members of the standing committee took up this leading post only last year. Personal experiences are different between the old and the new members of the standing committee and they also hold different views toward the major issues which have to be resolved in party rectification by the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. New members of the standing committee have ideological misgivings because they fear that if they speak too much or go too far, they may be regarded as negating the work that was done in the precious provincial CPC committee. As a result, the first draft of

collective comparison and evaluation written after discussions embodies almost all of the scores of major issues which were put forward during discussions taking place at the standing committee. After receiving this first draft of evaluation, units directly under the provincial CPC committee organized discussions and put forward many suggestions. Comrades of the provincial advisory committee of the provincial CPC committee and comrades of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, in particular, understand the situations and are free from ideological misgivings. They, therefore, boldly and emphatically pointed out that the standing committee had failed to focus evaluation on major issues. A veteran comrade of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress said in a letter to secretaries Lin Ruo and Wang Ning [3769 1337] of the provincial CPC committee in charge of party rectification that, since the party Central Committee allows Guangdong to carry out special policies and adopt flexible measures, we are in a favorable situation of having not only giving opportunities but also the support of the people. However, the provincial CPC committee did not make full use of these favorable conditions. As a result, the economic construction and the cultural as well as educational work in our province lag behind other advanced provinces and cities. We must carefully analyze the reasons and sum up the lessons.

Members of the standing committee just could not sit still any longer. Lin Ruo and Wang Ning started to hold symposiums respectively at more than 20 units including the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's political consultative committee and organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee to listen to their opinions on party rectification carried out by the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. At the same time, they also received more than 100 copies of written materials one after another from the various units directly under the provincial CPC committee expressing their opinions on the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. These opinions embodied the fervent hopes of the masses of party members for doing a good job in party rectification carried out by the provincial CPC committee. Comrade Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], first secretary of the provincial CPC committee who was hospitalized in Beijing was very much concerned about the work of comparison and evaluation carried out by the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. He sent a letter to leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee on the necessity of paying attention to the focal points in collective comparison and evaluation carried out by the standing committee. He said in his letter that, in carrying out comparison and evaluation, the standing committee should not mention too much about achievements while importance must be attached to evaluating issues by implementing the party's line, principles and policies. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said that everybody demands that, in conducting evaluation, it is not necessary for the provincial CPC committee to attend to each and every aspect but they should make the focal points stand out. This suggestion is correct. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a very important statement after inspecting this province on questions of building special districts and opening to the outside world. The provincial CPC committee must evaluate our problems on the basis of the spirit of the statement made by Comrade

Deng Xiaoping and the advanced levels of Jiangsu and other provinces and cities in our country so as to make comparison and evaluation in this respect stand out. It has helped to promote the unification of understanding among members of the standing committee.

March is the month in spring when the kapoks are in full bloom. Members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and the party member vice governor of the province gathered together again last March to carry out conscientious discussions on the first draft of collective comparison and evaluation in the spirit of the important statement made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the suggestions put forward by party members in organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee. The major issues to be compared and evaluated by members of the standing committee have thus begun to gradually become clear to us.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the economic construction and the building of a spiritual civilization in Guangdong have been raised to a new level and the situation of the long-time lagging of the pace of industrial and agricultural development behind the average level of the country as a whole has been altered. In importing foreign capital and technology, in setting up joint venture enterprises, in developing tourism and service industries and in stimulating the circulation of commodities, Guangdong started early and had a free hand in its work. It has already achieved marked results. The establishment of the Shenquan Special Economic District, in particular, has become the focus of attention both at home and abroad. However, the party Central Committee places great hopes on Guangdong in letting it adopt special policies and flexible measures. In this connection, Guangdong is required to "make itself well-off ahead of the rest and become a forerunner or leader in the nationwide four modernizations drive." Measured against this criterion, the Guangdong provincial CPC committee feels that it still has a long way to go. The standing committee of the provincial CPC committee has set high standards and strict demands in carrying out comparison and evaluation. Stress has been placed on the evaluation of problems such as that there is still a long way to go to eradicate thoroughly the "leftist" influence, that people's minds have not yet been fully emancipated, that there is a lack of enterprising spirit, especially willpower, to overcome obstacles of one kind or another and that no rapid stride has been made in reform. In economic work, some areas which must be invigorated or relaxed have not been done so and powers which must be delegated to the lower levels have not been delegated. The economy in the vast mountain areas is still not as desirably robust and the economic development is uneven in the whole province. This collective comparison and evaluation has been affirmed by the masses of comrades of the party.

Carry Out Criticism and Inspire Enthusiasm

After the collective comparison and evaluation which has been carried out by the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee has come to a conclusion, members of the standing committee and the party member deputy

governor of the province have respectively asked party members cadres at the lower levels and the masses who are party members to hold heart-to-heart talks and to solicit their opinions. In the latter part of April, they concentrated together to hold a meeting on democratic life on the basis of mutual talks to carry out criticism and self-criticism.

Although Comrade Ren Zhongyi was not able to participate in the meeting because he was hospitalized for an operation, he still managed to carry out a personal comparison and evaluation in written form. He said that, on the basis of the ideology and the line adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I feel that the first question I myself should evaluate still is the inadequacy of the emancipation of mind. In the first place, it has expressed in the fact that I have not been able to apply daringly and fully the special policies that Guangdong is authorized by the party Central Committee to carry out in order to open up new prospects in our work with resolution and boldness, but rather have been ignoring the creation of the new because attention has been paid to going about things steadily. Although, in the overall situation, efforts have been made to uphold the principle of opening to the outside world and stimulating the domestic economy, some decisions which were not quite in conformity with this principle were still made in a period of time. Ren Zhongyi also was held fully responsible for the shortcomings and mistakes incurred in the work of the provincial CPC committee over the past few years.

At the stage of collective comparison and evaluation, members of the standing committee and the deputy governor of the province conscientiously evaluated problems encountered in the implementation of the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to dissect themselves and help others. After carrying out evaluation, some cadres found that, in the reform of the existing irrational systems, they did not carry out their work boldly nor did they exercise an effective leadership. As a result of that, some successful experiences gained in reform were kept at the experimental stage without a timely summing up or promotion. Some comrades found that they had not made an adequate estimate of the problems which may possibly emerge under the new circumstances of opening to the outside world and that they were not able to keep abreast of the times in administration so that the problem of smuggling surfaced during a period of time. Some other comrades found that the bureaucratic workstyle was very serious and they were perfunctory in their work, that they lacked systematic and thoroughgoing investigation and study on some important problems encountered in their work, and that they had failed to adopt some effective measures to solve such problems as the slow progress of development in the mountain areas and the shortage of energy and transportation.

This meeting on democratic life was held in a solemn and earnest atmosphere, but it was also lively. Everybody, no matter whether he is a secretary or a member of the standing committee, voiced their innermost feelings. A newly appointed deputy governor of the province who has an emancipated mind was

enthusiastic in doing his work. However, because he was not familiar with matters which have to be decided by the collective, he finally made a presumptuous decision on an important matter which originally could only be decided through collective study and thereby brought on objections from some comrades. At this meeting on democratic life, he took the initiative to carry out self-criticism, explained the facts and attained the goal of thrashing out the right and wrong, strengthening unity and facilitating work.

This meeting on democratic life not only cleared up and exchanged thinking in a relatively better way and improved mutual understanding and trust, but also enabled this leading collective of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee to make a good start in restoring and enhancing the party's fine traditions. Kou Qingyan [1379 1987 1693], chairman of the provincial advisory committee who participated in this meeting said that this was a very good meeting on democratic life which has rarely been seen for the past 20-odd years.

Jiangsu Is A Mirror. Guard Against Complacency and Make up For Shortcomings

Comrade Hu Yaobang once asked about the reason why the total industrial and agricultural output value of Guangdong lagged so far behind that of Jiangsu when he talked with responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee. The question gave the provincial CPC committee much food for thought.

During the initial period after the founding of the People's Republic, the economic base of both Guangdong and Jiangsu was relatively close to each other. However, the gap gradually widened later on. Since the implementation of the special policies in Guangdong, the gap between the two provinces has not yet been narrowed. So far as the current economic development levels of these two provinces are concerned, Jiangsu is nearly double that of Guangdong. In 1983, total industrial and agricultural output value of Jiangsu was 82.4 billion yuan, while that of Guangdong was only 45.5 billion yuan. What made this happen?

In order to give answers to this question, secretary Lin Ruo of the provincial CPC committee led a study and investigation team with more than 10 participating responsible comrades to visit the various places in Jiangsu in the latter part of May to "learn from their experiences." They visited cities as well as villages and travelled from south to central Jiangsu to carry out on-the-spot study in many places. The economy has developed rapidly in cities as well as in the rural areas in Jiangsu. They were not only educated but also encouraged by this lively panorama. Comrades who formerly felt complacent themselves witnessed before this mirror the fact that they had not done enough.

After returning to Guangdong, the study and investigation team made reports respectively to members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and cadres of organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee. They also made suggestions to organizations directly under the

provincial CPC committee to regard learning from Jiangsu and making a new breakthrough as part of the work in party rectification and to list one by one the main targets of the various units so as to conscientiously compare with Jiangsu. Party members must be aroused to find out where the disparities are in order to suggest ways and means for accelerating economic development in Guangdong. They pointed out that during this study and investigation trip to Jiangsu, they had witnessed that, on the one hand, a huge gap really exists in Guangdong as compared with Jiangsu and, on the other hand, we must forge ahead courageously, not to remain lagging behind and full utilize the favorable conditions in Guangdong to emulate them.

The provincial CPC committee has caught sight of the gap of its own from the Jiangsu experience. It suggested that, in order to learn from Jiangsu, it is necessary for us to absorb other's merits and correct our own shortcomings, to coordinate the relationships of the various areas throughout the province and of the different branches of the national economy, and to handle well the relationships between industrial and agricultural development and the development of the third economy, between invigoration of the domestic economy and widening the scope of opening to the outside world and between economic and mental development. Ideologically, we must guard against conceit and impetuosity, learn all useful things from others with an open mind. And our workstyle is to make every minute and second count and do our work in a down-to-earth manner.

The Guangdong provincial CPC committee has suggested an over-all guiding ideology and development strategy in accordance with the actual conditions and on the basis of experiences gained in Jiangsu which calls for "actively developing the coastal areas, going all out to develop mountain areas and striving for building the Zhujiang River Delta into a model area to first reach the comparatively well-off level in the whole province." The general goal of the struggle is that we must struggle to double the total output value of industry and agriculture within 7 years on the basis of the present foundation so that it will reach more than 100 billion yuan in the year 1990. Although the absolute value of the total industrial and agricultural output may not catch up with that of Jiangsu, we must nevertheless strive to overtake or even surpass Jiangsu in the pace of development and in national income. For this reason, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have already started to formulate a series of concrete measures.

Be Bold in Reform and Open Still More to the Outside World

The standing committee of the provincial CPC committee has grasped the main theme in party rectification. The question now is how to carry out our work. Party rectification and reform are matters which we are most concerned about.

In the scorching month of June, the provincial CPC committee called the secretaries of the various municipal and prefectural party committees and responsible comrades in departments and bureaus directly under the provincial CPC committee to Guangzhou to participate in a meeting. The

purpose of this meeting was to discuss the question of how to implement the spirit of the forum on some coastal cities convened by the party Central Committee and the State Council. In fact, it was also a meeting to discuss party rectification and reform. The voice of the participants in making suggestions to the provincial CPC committee and in demanding an accelerated reform and opening to the outside world was just as burning hot as in the summer days outside the meeting room.

At present, a total of 14 coastal port cities throughout the country have opened to the outside world. Together with the 4 special economic districts and the Hainan Island, the total number is 19. Among these, six are in Guangdong. They are the three special economic districts of Shenquan, Zhuhai and Shantou, the two coastal cities of Guangzhou and Zhanjiang, and the Hainan Island. Whether or not we can build these frontier areas well not only occupies a decisive position in the economic development of the province, but also creates a great impact throughout the country.

On the first day of the meeting, first secretary Ren Zhongyi of the provincial CPC committee made a statement on the topic "Emancipate the Mind, Reform Daringly and Go Further in Opening to the Outside World." This is the answer given by the provincial CPC committee and the keynote of party rectification and reform carried out by the provincial CPC committee.

The provincial CPC committee, on the basis of the actual situations of Guangdong and in accordance with the four different levels of the special economic districts, the port cities opened to the outside world, the coastal areas and the mountain areas, has prepared a blueprint of economic development for the whole province. In this blueprint, it has provided for each different area a series of concrete proposals and demands. In the three special economic districts of Shenquan, Zhuhai and Shantou, more channels and measures will be adopted for attracting foreign capitals, technologies and intelligence in order to bring about an improvement in both technology and management in inland China and to turn these special economic districts into real "windows of technology, management, knowledge and of the policy toward the outside world." In the two open port cities of Guangzhou and Zhanjiang, stress in utilizing foreign capital and importing technology will be placed on the innovation of the technologies applied by the old enterprises for bringing about a reform of all the existing enterprises within a few years in order to improve the quality of the enterprises and strengthen the competitiveness of products on the markets both at home and abroad. At the same time, the planning in the economic and technological developing areas must be stepped up. On the Hainan Island, we must persist in following the principle of promoting development on the island through opening to the outside world and of enthusiastically carrying out the policy of importing from abroad and establishing internal relations in order to do a good job in building the infrastructure. In the Zhujiang River Delta area, the plan is to continue applying the special policies, adopting flexible measures and stepping up the pace of economic development so as to build it into a socialist home for overseas Chinese which has a good investment environment, an advanced area which takes the lead to become

rich and a model area which is convincing and open to the outside world. In the mountain areas, construction policies will be further relaxed. Businessmen of large and medium-sized cities and of coastal areas as well as foreign and overseas Chinese companies will be encouraged to make investment and to set up enterprises in mountain areas, or they may establish contact at fixed points to go into joint ventures.

Reform and opening to the outside world complement each other. Reform promotes the policy of opening to the outside world and opening to the outside world, in turn, gives impetus to reform. At present, the focal point of reform is to simplify government administration and to delegate power. The Guangdong provincial CPC committee has, in accordance with the principle of "conscientiously keeping matters of prime importance under control and leaving small matters alone," decided to delegate power to the lower levels. First, to delegate power in personnel administration. The provincial CPC committee will only take care mainly of the principal leading cadres at the municipal and prefectural levels and the municipal and prefectural party committees will be authorized to take care of other personnel matters. Second, to delegate power of financial and material administration. Under the presupposition that necessary financial and material resources can be concentrated by both the party Central Committee and the provincial authorities, the various municipalities and prefectures will be authorized to have more freedom and flexibility in handling financial matters. Third, to delegate the power of examination and approval. A few principal cities will be allowed to have the power of examination and approval in various aspects which is either equal to or slightly limited than that of the provincial authorities. It has been decided in principle that cities such as Guangzhou, Zhanjiang and Shantou will be authorized to run industrial and communications enterprises in their cities except a few which will still be administered by the provincial authorities. In addition to Guangzhou and Zhanjiang which have been decided by the party Central Committee to be the port cities for opening further to the outside world, the provincial CPC committee has also decided to select Foshan and Jiangmen as experimental points to carry out institutional reform. This series of policies and measures which have been adopted by the provincial CPC committee following the rectification of the guiding ideology in the economic work in party rectification undoubtedly will play an active role in accelerating the pace of reform and opening to the outside world and in promoting economic development throughout the province.

In order to guarantee the realization of these tasks, a change in leadership style is a matter of great urgency. Through comparison and evaluation, the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee felt deeply that it is difficult to accelerate the pace of reform and opening to the outside world so far as bureaucratic workstyle has not yet been eradicated. In view of the fact that the numerous documents, conferences and brief reports have already become the bonds forced on the leadership, the provincial CPC committee has adopted 10 measures for resolving the problem of "countless conferences and documents" which were published in newspapers in order to

accept supervision by the masses. Relevant responsible comrades in the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have decided that they will go to the special areas every 6 months to work together to guide work on the spot and to sum up and promote the successful experiences of the special areas. In the recent past, first secretary Ren Zhongyi and secretaries Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang and Xie Fei of the provincial CPC committee respectively went to the lower levels to carry out investigation and study.

9560

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI: COMMUNICATIONS CHIEF REPORTS TO REGIONAL CONGRESS

HK191241 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130. MT 18 Nov 84

[Excerpts] At yesterday's 11th meeting of the 6th regional people's standing committee, mandated by the regional people's government, (Tian Jinwu), director of the regional communications department, delivered a report to the regional people's congress standing committee on the main situation in the reform of communications in the region.

In his report, (Tian Jinwu) said: In order to bring about a thorough change in Guangxi, it is necessary to make a breakthrough first in communications. The best way is to carry out reform.

(Tian Jinwu) then put forth some tentative ideas in several main fields:

1. The regional communications department and communications departments at all levels must bring about two changes; reform the management system; and delegate enterprises directly under them to lower levels.
2. According to the characteristics of communications and transportation departments of multi-tier, multi-form, and multi-channel, continue to relax policies and actively enliven transportation.
3. Unleash the initiative in all fields and open up all avenues for raising funds so as to speed up the building of communications.
4. Reform the labor, personnel, and distribution systems.
5. Strengthen scientific and technological work and the work of intellectual investment in communications.

CSO: 4005/206

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN: VIEWS ON PREFECTURAL, CITY RECTIFICATION

HK190417 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 84

["Views of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification in Prefectural and City Units"]

[Text] Since the 12th Party Congress, and in particular since the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, the party committees and groups of prefectural and city units have carried out some prerectification preparatory work in accordance with the arrangements of the central and provincial CPC committees. In the main, they have organized the party members and party-member cadres to study the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification, strengthened education for party members, and strictly enforced organizational life. They have implemented the spirit of correcting mistakes before rectification has started, and carried out a major check on party style and discipline. They have corrected a number of malpractices to which the masses took greatest exception, and universally carried out restructuring. As a result, the leadership groups at all levels have taken a big stride forward toward revolutionarization, younger age, better educational standards, and greater professional competence. At the same time they have launched the work of weeding out [qingli] people of three categories, and so on. All these measures have created extremely favorable conditions for party rectification. The provincial CPC committee has therefore decided to carry out rectification in prefectural and city-level party organizations, beginning this winter.

1. Tasks and demands. In common with provincial-level units, rectification in prefectural and city-level units must be closely centered around the general goal and demand for rectification as proposed by the CPC Central Committee. They must resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and the regulations and intentions of the circulars issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and completely fulfill the tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization.

However, prefectural and city-level units are facing the grassroots more directly, and have heavy tasks in economics and reform. The scope in which they are involved is also relatively broad. Hence, their [word indistinct] rectification task is still more arduous. All units must pay particular

attention to closely integrating the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for this party rectification as proposed by the CPC Central Committee with their own actual conditions, and apply them in a creative way. In accordance with the spirit of the relevant instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the experiences of rectification in the provincial units, prefectural and city-level units should concentrate on solving the following problems in party rectification:

First, focus on solving the problem of unifying thinking. Problems of ideology and political line must be placed first and imbue the entire process of party rectification. Through studying documents such as the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and the decision on reforming the economic structure, carrying out comparison and examination, and conducting criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to further eliminate the pernicious influence of leftism and guard against and correct erroneous rightist trends. Everyone's thinking should be brought into line with the four basic principles, with the line, principles, and basic policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and with the goal for endeavor proposed by the 12th Party Congress. It is necessary to correct the guiding ideology for professional work, be bold in reform, and clear the way to forge ahead, so that all work in each area, unit, and department can be better subordinate to and serve the party's general goal and task. Efforts should be made to create a new situation.

Second, particular attention must be paid to solving well the questions of totally negating the great cultural revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit. It is necessary to organize the party members and party-member cadres to restudy the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and relevant documents, and to take a firm and clear-cut stand in totally negating the cultural revolution from theory to practice and from ideology to feelings. They should totally negate the so-called theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and eliminate leftist influences. They must totally negate the mass organizations that were spawned during the cultural revolution, eliminate factionalism, and strengthen party spirit.

Attention must constantly be paid to guarding against and clearing away factionalist interference in party rectification. We will absolutely not allow anyone to seize the chance of party rectification to stir up factionalism. We will absolutely not allow people with factionalism to rectify people with party spirit. We will absolutely not allow false charges, frame-ups, or revenge. Violators will be severely punished when the facts have been clarified.

Third, we must seriously grasp the work of weeding out people of three categories. This is one of the important hallmarks for testing whether party rectification has been done in a superficial way. We must resolutely implement the principle of being both firm and cautious, without leaving gaps and also without inflating things. In accordance with the policy demarcation lines set by the CPC Central Committee, the work must be carried out by grasping key points and acting in stages.

It is necessary to strengthen leadership over verification work and organize a strong and effective case-handling force, which must overcome fear of difficulties, break through all obstacles, clear away factionalist interference, and do a good job in checking and verifying the materials. Cases that are already clear should be decided and settled without waiting for the latter stage of party rectification.

Fourth, it is necessary to resolutely correct unhealthy trends such as bureaucratism and using powers for private purposes. The more the economy and the enterprises are invigorated, the more necessary it is to pay attention to resisting the corrosion of capitalist ideology and to discarding decadent things such as using powers for private purposes. It is essential to overcome all behavior that seriously damages the interests of the state and the consumers. Thus, the more necessary it is to strengthen the building of party style and discipline and preserve and put on a sound basis the party's healthy and correct political life.

From the start of party rectification, it is necessary to launch the masses inside and outside the party to fully expose serious instances of bureaucratism within the unit that have caused the state serious economic and political losses, together with use of powers for private purposes, and to organize forces to seriously investigate and deal with them. Bureaucrats who bear the main responsibility, are seriously in dereliction of duty, and have refused to mend their ways despite repeated education must be resolutely dismissed and replaced.

We must seriously investigate and deal with cases of violation of law in using powers to engage in bribery and corruption, extortion and blackmail, smuggling, currency and tax anomalies, and private distribution of state assets. Other major cases of using powers for private purposes to which the masses take greatest exception must be seriously dealt with on the basis of investigation and verification in accordance with party discipline and state law. We must certainly not deal with them leniently and indulgently, or turn major cases into small ones, ignore small ones, and leave matters unsettled. This too is a major hallmark for judging whether our party rectification has been done in a superficial way. We must devote great effort to doing a good job in this work.

Fifth, we must from beginning to end pay attention to strengthening the building of the party's leadership groups at all levels. Rectifying and building the leadership groups well is the major task of party rectification and is also the key to making a success of party rectification. Hence, all units carrying out rectification must seriously solve the major problems in the leadership groups, by studying the documents, holding heart-to-heart talks, launching criticism and self-criticism, putting the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis, and so on.

We must resolutely ferret out people of three categories who wormed their way into the leadership groups. Leading cadres who are in fact incompetent must be resolutely readjusted. At the same time, attention must be paid to discovering and cultivating talent and to continually strengthening the third

echelon. We must resolutely and boldly promote to the leadership posts outstanding young and middle-aged cadres with correct ideology and political line, strong party spirit, knowledge, organizational leadership ability, and pioneering spirit, so that the leadership groups at all levels can become strong cores leading the masses in creating a new situation in building the four modernizations.

We must also pay attention to integrating the recruitment of party members with construction of the third echelon, and accept into the party outstanding elements who meet party member criteria.

2. Methods and measures. In accordance with the demands of the Central Committee decision on party rectification, the second phase of party rectification work must be completed next year and the year after. In outline, this will be carried out in three groups. First, the prefectural and city-level party organizations will be rectified this winter and next spring. These include the prefectural and city-level organs and their subordinate departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, a number of institutes of higher education, and large factories, mines, and other enterprises and undertakings, together with provincial units that have not yet carried out rectification. Second, beginning in the second and third quarter of next year, the county-level party organizations will be rectified. These include county-level enterprises and undertakings, schools, and scientific research units. Third, from next winter to the year after, all other party organizations will be rectified.

During the rectification of the prefectural and city-level units, all prefectural CPC committees, together with city CPC committees that have a relatively large number of counties under them, can select one or two county-level party organizations as pilot projects in party rectification, so as to gain experience for guiding the entire county-level rectification.

The arrangements for rectification in the prefectural and city-level units were made in late September this year; preparations were made in October, and the work is starting in November. We should strive to basically complete it by the end of next May. This is the general demand on timing. Each unit can make specific arrangements in light of its own circumstances. The principle is that timing is subordinate to quality.

In accordance with the demands of the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and the experiences of rectification at the provincial level, the entire work of party rectification can in outline be divided into five steps, which can also be called five stages: studying the documents, comparison and examination, deepgoing rectification and correction, organizational measures and party member registration, and summation, inspection, and acceptance.

For the first stage--studying documents--2 months or so can be assigned, and the method of carrying out the work in two batches and holding rotational training separated from production can be adopted. Each study course should last about 1 month. Study should be carried out on specific topics, with

selective study of relevant party rectification documents and simultaneous study and discussion. The focus should be on solving the following problems: 1) Questions of understanding of and attitude toward party rectification; 2) questions of understanding the party's line, principles, and policies, correcting the guiding ideology for professional work, and maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee; 3) questions of totally negating the great cultural revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit; 4) questions of the program of serving the people wholeheartedly. It is also necessary to find out the main problems to be solved in each unit and for each individual during party rectification, to lay a sound ideological foundation and preparation for comparison and examination.

About 1 and 1/2 months can be allocated for the stage of comparison and examination. The half-day system should be adopted. On the basis of studying the documents, enhancing understanding, and initially finding out the problems, it is necessary to carry out extensive and deepgoing heart-to-heart talks, and accurately identify the orientation for the main effort. Afterwards, the leadership groups and leading cadres first and the party-member masses later should carry out comparison and examination from top to bottom. They should correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism.

In comparison and examination, efforts should be focused on collective examination by the leadership groups, on the current leadership groups, on examining recent problems, and on issues of how to create a new situation.

About 1 and 1/2 months can be assigned the third stage, that of deepgoing rectification and correction. The main thing is, on the basis of comparison and examination and of simultaneous rectification and correction of errors, to formulate an all-round and systematic plan for rectification and correction, and to actively solve all problems that should and can be solved. Thus, party rectification will yield practical results, and the necessary rules and regulations will be established and put on a sound basis.

We must further correct the guiding ideology for professional work, eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and solve the major problems in the leadership groups. We must resolutely correct unhealthy practices of serious bureaucratism and use of powers for private purposes, and stimulate the fulfillment of economic reforms and all other tasks.

About 1 month can be assigned the fourth stage, that of organizational measures and party member registration. The half-day system should be adopted. In accordance with the demands of the decision and the stipulations of the party constitution, we must expel from the party the people of three categories and all elements who persistently oppose the party and endanger it. The proper party disciplinary punishment should be meted out to other party members who have made serious mistakes. Afterwards, cautious registration of party members should be conducted, to reach the goal of purifying the party organization.

About 1 month can be assigned the fifth stage, that of summation, inspection, and acceptance. The half-day system should be adopted. The main tasks in this stage are to systematically sum up experiences and lessons, strive to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification in terms of ideological education and the building of systems and organization, and continue to promote party building. We must further establish and put on a sound basis the party's organizational system. We must make ideological and political education for party members a regular and systematic thing. We must put the party committee system on a sound basis, strengthen democratic centralism, do a good job in division of work between party and government, further improve work style and methods, and further enhance and strengthen party leadership.

In conclusion, on the basis of mass self-summation, the upper-level party organizations will carry out inspection and acceptance in accordance with the five criteria. Those that fail to meet the standards must resolutely make up for the missed lesson.

3. The question of leadership. Party rectification in each unit will be carried out under the leadership of the party organization of that unit. The provincial CPC committee will dispatch a liaison group to each prefecture and city. The prefectural and city CPC committees will dispatch a liaison group to each county. These groups will provide assistance and supervision, review work, and carry out liaison work. Each unit carrying out party rectification must organize two teams, one to focus on party rectification, and the other to focus on economic and other work. Secretaries of party committees and groups must devote very great effort to grasping party rectification. Leading comrades assigned the work of grasping party rectification must devote their main efforts to this task. The principal leading comrades of all party committees must go deep into reality to investigate and study, personally grasp selected points, get hold of first-hand material, promptly sum up and popularize typical experiences in party rectification, provide appropriate guidance, and ensure the healthy development of party rectification.

All units carrying out rectification can set up party rectification offices, headed by the principal leading comrade of the party committee. In addition, a number of effective backbone leaders and work personnel with strong party spirit, good work style, and familiarity with party work should be transferred from the general offices, the organization, propaganda, discipline inspection departments, and the CPC committees of organs to do specific work in party rectification under the direct leadership of the party committees. Each prefecture and city can also follow the method of the provincial organs and set up a number of divisional party rectification guidance groups to strengthen specific leadership over rectification in each unit.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the following issues in party rectification:

First, we must always be careful to avoid the leftist methods of the past. At the same time we must be sure to overcome laxity and weakness. In this party rectification, we must stress spontaneity and the solution of problems

by the individual himself, and focus on practical results. We must tightly grasp ideological education--the cardinal link--and put this in the first place and ensure that it imbues the entire process of party rectification. We must focus on improving the political quality of the great majority of party members.

We must launch extensive heart-to-heart talks, speak frankly and sincerely, hold confidential exchanges, and act in the manner of a mild breeze and gentle rain. We must carry out serious criticism and self-criticism, analyze and solve problems in a truth-seeking way, genuinely practice the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, and reach the goal of clarifying thinking, correcting mistakes, and also uniting the comrades for concerted advance.

Second, we must uphold the top-to-bottom principle. The party committees and groups should advance ahead of the others. The leading cadres at all levels must set an example, actively take part in party rectification, strictly dissect themselves, and take the lead in studying the documents, in linking with the reality of thinking and work, in promoting comparison and examination, in launching criticism and self-criticism, and in rectification and correction, and truly set a good example for the party members.

Third, we must pay attention to grasping the main contradictions and concentrate effort on solving the outstanding problems of the party organizations and members in each unit.

As soon as party rectification begins, it is necessary to conduct extensive investigation and study and listen to the views of all sectors inside and outside the party, thus grasping the chief contradictions and having something to aim at. Appropriate study and discussion should be organized and criticism and self-criticism launched, to solve the problems properly. We should not try to grasp everything at the same time, and still less should we concentrate on the minor problems and ignore the major ones.

Fourth, it is necessary to uphold the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction. We must promptly solve as far as possible those problems which are perceived or exposed during study, comparison, and examination. We should not delay in this matter. We must attach importance to matters that have not been properly handled over many years, especially matters and problems that seriously hamper a turn for the better in party work style. Such cases must be handled properly. Major cases discovered in the course of party rectification, including resistance to and opposition to the Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, serious bureaucratism resulting in heavy economic and political losses to the state, use of powers for private purposes, and serious organizational impurity, must be dealt with by the method of assigning responsibility at different levels and having the departments concerned deal with the matter. Such cases must be dealt with in a serious and responsible way. The masses inside and outside the party will thus be able to see actual results of party rectification and will continually enhance confidence and resolve for doing a good job in party rectification.

Fifth, we must closely integrate party rectification with reforms of the economic structure, and correctly handle the relationship between party rectification and reforms and economic work. All units must proceed from their own actual situation and make all-round arrangements for party rectification, reforms, production, and other work. They must ensure that reforms and economic construction are stimulated and the progress of work promoted through party rectification. We should apply the achievements in reforms, economic construction, and other work to judge party rectification.

In short, the party committees and groups at all levels must strengthen leadership over party rectification work, seriously study and grasp the policies, and advance step by step, solving the problems in a thoroughgoing way. Inspection and acceptance must be carried out at each stage. Units cannot switch to the next stage if they have failed to meet the standards, but must seriously make up for the missed lesson. This is to ensure that party rectification will not be done in a superficial way.

CSO: 4005/206

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

MEETING STRESSES TALENT--The sixth enlarged session of the Sixth Wuhan City CPC Committee Standing Committee, which concluded today, stressed that it is essential to boldly employ talented people to invigorate the enterprises and promote the development of comprehensive reform of the economic structure in the city. An important reason why Wuhan City made progress in its comprehensive economic reforms in the previous stage was that it respected knowledge and boldly employed talented people. During the first half of this year, the city promoted to leadership posts 2,900 pioneering cadres bold in reforms, with integrity and ability, and in the prime of life. They have played a major role in invigorating the economy and the enterprises. Speaking at the session, Wuhan City Mayor Wu Guangzheng said: There are 210,000 science and technology cadres and researchers in the Wuhan area. There are also some talented managers. We must bring into full play the role of this extremely valuable resource of talent. We must seriously check on the implementation of policies on intellectuals and ensure that the existing talent is properly employed. [Excerpts] Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84 HK]

HUNAN SECOND RECTIFICATION PHASE--In early November, the provincial CPC committee standing committee seriously summed up the experiences of the first phase of party rectification and made arrangements for the second phase. It stressed that, throughout the entire course of party rectification, attention must be paid to solving the problem of maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee. At present, in close connection with reform of the economic structure, it is necessary to further correct the guiding ideology for professional work and bring everyone's thinking into line with the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee. It is necessary to be intent on reform, promote the four modernizations, and invigorate Hunan. The second phase of party rectification in Hunan will be divided into two groups. Rectification of each group will last 1 year. Next year the prefectural, city, and county-level organs and the party organizations at the corresponding levels will be rectified. All other grassroots organizations will be rectified in 1986. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/206

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN'S SUCCESS IN POPULATION CONTROL

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Hou Wenfang [0230 2429 5364]: "Our Province Has Achieved Success in Population Control; Average Annual Number of Births Dropped from 2.52 Million from 1971 to 1978 to 1.36 Million from 1979 to 1983"]

[Text] Our province is the most populous of all the provinces in the nation. Ever since family planning was launched in 1971, population reproduction gradually tended toward a lower birth rate, a lower death rate and lower population growth. Distinct achievements have been made in controlling population growth.

Ever since the work of family planning has been launched in our province in 1971 and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the achievement of the work of family planning was reflected in the following aspects: first, the female fertility rate dropped. In the 1960's, the total fertility rate of the whole province was 5.3; in 1983, it dropped to 1.73. Second, the percentage of married couples adopting contraceptive and birth-control measures during their fertility-age period reached 89.08 percent. Third, in 1983, married couples who had obtained the certificate of bearing only one child reached 88.95 percent. There has been an increasing number of people who are conscious of practicing family planning. Fourth, the birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate dropped. The birth rate of the population dropped from 38.06 per 1000 in 1971 to 13.13 per 1000 in 1983. The death rate dropped from 9.08 per 1000 to 7.08 per 1000. The natural growth rate dropped from 28.98 per 1000 to 6.05 per 1000. Comparing the 8 years from 1971 to 1978 with the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, the average annual number of births in the whole province dropped from 2.52 million to 1.36 million. Since 1971, and within these 13 years, the total number of births decreased by 14.9 million; the average annual number of births decreased by over a million. This has not only largely relieved the burden on the nation but has also accelerated the development of the province's national economy, has enhanced and improved the people's living and has had a great impact on the construction of the two civilizations.

12726

CSO: 4005/099

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN'S PERSONNEL SYSTEM UNDERGOES REFORM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Shen Renzhuan [3476 0088 1413]: "Decision on Reforming Personnel System by Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government: Specialized Technicians Who Have Been Employed Regardless of Their Specialty or Training and Who Have Remained Idle Are Allowed to Resign"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government have lately decided that specialized technicians who have been employed regardless of their specialties and strengths and who have stayed idle are allowed to resign and look for other jobs elsewhere.

The concerned provincial department, in the circular issued to all places regarding the implementation of this decision, has laid down the precise stipulations delimiting permissive resignations: some specialized technicians are taking jobs which do not suit their special training or do not fit their specialties; some of them have remained idle. In these cases, their working units, prefectures or departments should make readjustments according to their specialties and the requirements of the job. If no solution could be reached, readjustment could be made from one prefecture to another or from one department to another. If a small number of units do not assign their specialized technicians, who have requested readjustment, to appropriate positions, or if there are reasons making them play an enthusiastic role but no adjustment is made while other units are urgently in need of such personnel who are willing to be transferred but are being held by their units in spite of help from the personnel department, these specialized technicians should be allowed to resign and should be assigned by the personnel department to work in units that are in need of capable personnel. Their pay, grade and seniority should not be affected.

In order to ensure that this task is carried out smoothly, relevant stipulations have been laid down by the concerned provincial departments on the basis of some relevant problems: persons whose jobs suit their special training or who basically have been appropriately assigned but wish to leave the rural areas, small towns, autonomous prefectures with concentrations of minority nationalities or prefectures where

conditions are difficult in order to work in large or middle-sized cities, and college or high school graduates who have not reported to their units after being assigned or who are still on probation do not fall within the limits of permissive resignations. Those specialized technicians who must resign and who have an arrangement with their local prefectures or local departments will be assigned by the personnel departments of their local prefectures or local departments. Those who need to be readjusted and assigned from one prefecture to another or from one department to another should report to the provincial personnel bureau. The original working unit, after having received letters of resignation from their specialized technicians, can persuade them to stay but cannot withhold them. The original working unit, after having received the notice of readjustment from the personnel department, should transfer the resigned personnel's records, their membership in party (league) organizations and other relevant documents to the employing units within a limited time and should not delay. Those specialized technicians who have resigned from other provinces, who have applied to work in Sichuan and who have real talent and good knowledge are welcome, and arrangements will be made enthusiastically. With regard to the technological troops working in the difficult prefectures under the three lines of defense, technology and industry, the policy of stabilizing, consolidating, replenishing and improving should be adopted. Concerning those who need readjustment from one department to another, the situation should be determined by their responsible upper-level departments after investigation. Permission for the employment and transfer of high school and elementary school teachers from one department to another should be obtained from the responsible upper-level departments.

12726

CSO: 4005/099

SOUTHWEST REGION

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN YUNNAN

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Yi Zhen [1355 4176]: "Rapid Development of Social Sciences in Our Province; Scientific Research Cadre with Certain Foundation and Strength and Comparatively Complete Disciplines and Departments Has Been Formed"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of our nation and especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the work in the social sciences of our province has been flourishing. At present, there are 11 research institutes (offices) in the fields of philosophy, economics, history, nationalities, international affairs, finance and banking, etc; there are 56 mass academic organizations of various disciplines, and there are over 10,000 specialized and amateur social science workers. There are more than 20 public and internal academic publications such as YUNNAN SHEHUI KEXUE [YUNNAN SOCIAL SCIENCES], SIXIANG ZHANXIAN [IDEOLOGICAL FRONT], JINGJI WENTI TANSUO [PROBING ECONOMIC QUESTIONS], etc., thus forming a scientific research cadre with a certain foundation and strength and comparatively complete disciplines and departments.

Throughout these years, our province's social science workers, under the guidance of the party and the instruction of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and following the policy of relating theory to reality and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," have combined the features of Yunnan and have launched and conducted studies and investigations on various projects. In the studies and investigations of nationalities, history, philosophy, economics, national literature, international affairs, etc., gratifying accomplishments have been obtained, and the standard of our province's social sciences has been reflected at various levels, thus propelling and accelerating the development of Yunnan's social sciences. Some of the scientific research essays have aroused close attention from the foreign and domestic academic and theoretical circles. Among them, the study of "The Various Formations of Yunnan National Minorities Under the Former Capitalist System and the Construction of Socialist Modernization" has been listed as a major project of the nation

and has provided a scientific and theoretical basis and reference and suggestions for the implementation of the construction of modernization in our province's national prefecture.

For the vast numbers of social science workers of our province, in order to coordinate with the construction of the four modernizations in Yunnan and to pay attention and resolve the various theoretical and actual problems arising from the new situations such as the probes and studies on Yunnan's modernized strategy, the ways leading to the construction of socialist modernization in Yunnan which is characterized by many nationalities, etc., a comprehensive study of the contemporary systematic sciences has been conducted via the angles of various disciplines such as history, nationalities, philosophy, economics, culture and education, etc. Cooperation with other prefectures and autonomous regions has been established on several social science research and study bases. Not only has a multi-structural study been conducted in the areas of basic sciences, applied sciences and developmental sciences, but close attention has been paid to the adoption of new methods and new accomplishment of contemporary sciences that strive to integrate with the natural sciences to form a comprehensive scientific research system. In the challenge of preparing for the world's new technological revolution, they are determined to make a due contribution to the study and draft of the magnificent blueprint of Yunnan's strategy of modernized development and to the prosperity and improvement of the various nationalities in the society of Yunnan.

12726

CSO: 4005/099

SOUTHWEST REGION

NUMBER OF MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES IN YUNNAN INCREASES

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Tang Chuanzhong [0781 0278 1813]: "Our Province's Minority Nationality Cadres Have Rapidly Increased; The Total Number Has Topped 124,000, and Over 30,000 of These Are Scientist and Technican Cadres"]

[Text] During the 35 years since the founding of the country, the number of our province's minority nationality cadres has grown to over 124,000, a 1,650 percent increase over that of 1952. The number of minority nationality scientist and technician cadres has gradually increased to the present 30,000 plus, constituting 24 percent of all nationality cadres.

Our province has 24 minority nationalities. According to the 1982 census, the minority nationality population is over 10.31 million or 31.7 percent of the total population throughout the province. Party committees and people's governments at all levels have adopted many effective measures in the past 35 years to train large numbers of minority nationality cadres, over 9,500 of which have college educations and over 36,200 technical high school educations.

Tempered through practice, many people in the minority nationality cadre ranks have improved their ability and moved up to leading posts. Minority nationality cadres constitute over 30 percent of leading groups in the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial people's political consultative conference; they constitute 57 percent of leading groups in prefectural party committees, standing committees of prefectural people's congresses, prefectural people's governments and prefectural people's political consultative conferences in 8 autonomous prefectures; and they constitute over 60 percent of leading groups in county party committees, standing committees of county people's congresses, county people's governments and county people's political consultative conferences in 10 autonomous counties. There were over 11,500 minority nationality cadres with graduate level scientific educations throughout the province by the end of 1983. Minority nationality leading cadres have become representatives enjoying equal rights with all nationalities in leading organs at all levels and the backbone of the four modernizations in all nationality areas.

It makes us even happier that our province's minority nationality professional and technical cadres of all kinds have grown from few to many in the past 35 years. Many minority nationalities not only had no professional people and technicians before liberation but also very few literate people, and some were even in the backward condition of keeping records by making cuts in wood and tying knots. Along with the development of minority education since liberation, the number of minority nationality professional people and technicians has increased group by group. There were over 30,000 minority nationality scientist and technician cadres throughout the province by the end of 1983, constituting approximately 24 percent of all nationality cadres. Many minority nationality scientists and technicians have made positive contributions to the four modernizations.

12267

CSO: 4005/100

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES INTELLECTUAL POLICY

Taiyuan JINYANG XUEKAN [JINYANG JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 25 Jul 84 pp 2-4

[Article by Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501], provincial party committee first secretary of Shanxi: "To Initiate a New Stage in Intellectual Work by Strengthening Leadership and Upholding Reform"]

[Text] Ever since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and after having brought order out of chaos in the areas of ideology and politics, the party's policy toward intellectuals has been gradually implemented, and vast numbers of intellectuals have been playing an increasingly important role in the construction of "the two civilizations." However, at present, in some places and units, the pernicious influence of the "left" remains: the intellectuals are not being trusted; they have not been assigned to important positions; and quite often, they are discriminated against and oppressed. Among some party cadres and even among leading cadres, the small producers' narrow-mindedness and envy at talented and capable persons are always shown in various ways, forming obstacles to the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. In view of these facts, the party organization at all levels should further strengthen its leadership in carrying out the policy toward intellectuals, should make keen efforts in restructuring and should work hard to initiate a new stage in intellectual work so that the development of socialist construction undertakings can be propelled forward at a quicker pace.

In order to initiate a new stage in intellectual work, it is first necessary for the party organization at all levels to get a deeper understanding of the problem of the intellectuals, to stress intellectual work and to regard it as important work. It should be realized that to respect knowledge and to develop talented persons are the strategic decisions of the Party Central Committee, are the basic measures in strengthening China and are the sacred mission entrusted by history to our communist people. Early in 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, based on a clear-cut standpoint, advocated that everyone "respect knowledge and respect talented persons." In 1978, it was precisely affirmed again that the majority of the intellectuals had become part of the proletariat and was a force upon which our party relied. Comrade Hu Yaobang, during the mass meeting commemorating the centennial of the death of Karl Marx, had specifically pointed out in his speech that "knowledge and the intellectuals were needed to overthrow the old world; knowledge and the

intellectuals are needed even more to construct the new world." He also reminded the whole party that "in our nation, which was originally backward in its economy and culture, whether the knowledge of modern science and culture could be mastered is a key in determining the establishment of success or failure." All these instructions given by the leading comrades of the central authorities are correct applications of the theory of Marxism and are a scientific summary in carrying out our nation's revolution and construction. Marxism has thought very highly of the functions of knowledge and the intellectuals, considering science as a forceful lever in the development of history and as a revolutionary force in propelling the society forward. Engels, in his article "Message to the Representative Assembly of the International Socialist College Students," had precisely pointed out the concept of "the proletariat of intellectual work" and had predicted that they would fight side by side with the workers, who were engaging in physical labor, and would play an enormously important role. The international communist movement in this century has completely fulfilled Engel's statements mentioned above. Because of the large number of intellectuals joining the ranks of the proletariat, the troops of the proletariat will be further strengthened, thus propelling the further development of communist movement. Such proletarian revolutionary tutors and leaders as Marx and Engels are, no doubt, the outstanding representatives and the best models among all intellectuals. Our nation's complicated history in revolution and construction has not only offered us positive experiences gained from success but have also offered us sufficient lessons learned from negative experiences so that the people can fully understand the serious evil consequences and disasters that result from the abandonment of knowledge and the trampling of the intellectuals. Today, we are faced with a great era: in order to welcome the world's new scientific and technological revolution and to achieve the lofty goal advocated by the 12th Congress of the CPC, we must further establish revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and foresight and sagacity in developing talented persons and must establish a large contingent of updated intellectuals as soon as possible so as to undertake the historically important task of strengthening China.

The core of the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals is to place a daring trust in the intellectuals and to offer rational employment to them. At present, those middle-aged to young intellectuals, who have both ability and political integrity, have the courage to reform, can initiate new situations and should be promoted promptly to all leading posts and shoulder heavy responsibilities. To start using new persons of the next generation is a great work which carries forward the cause and forges ahead into the future. Leaders at all levels have to learn from Chen Xiuyun [7115 4423 7189] and be the Bo Le [0130 2867] of the new era, eradicating all kinds of selfish ideas and personal considerations and the outworn concept that stresses qualifications and seniority. On the basis of the overall situation, young cadres should be supported to fill the positions. At the same time, concerning other intellectuals who have real talent and knowledge, we have to employ them on the basis of their fields, to bring their strengths into play and to try to create good working and living conditions for them so as to make the best possible use of men and

materials. Facts tell us that vast numbers of intellectuals can understand and sympathize with the nation's hardship and do not have excessive demands for material goods. What they need most are trust in politics and support in their work. The saddest thing is that their dedication to serve the country has not been fully understood and the wisdom entrusted by the people cannot be fully elaborated. The party organization at all levels must look deeply into the intellectuals' sense of honor and grace and their bitter and joyful outlook, must treasure their spirit of devoting themselves to the country and the people and must solve the problem of rational employment so that there is ample scope for their ability. Thus, they can contribute even more to the four modernizations.

To implement the party's policy toward intellectuals also means to pay close attention to solving the problems encountered by the intellectuals and especially those at middle age. Due to the long-term interference of "leftist" thinking, the intellectuals had not been treated fairly in their lives and in remuneration; some comrades' health and achievement in work were affected, and quite a large number of middle-aged intellectuals even became old before their time and broke down due to constant overwork. Some of them passed away at early age. Such situations should arouse our close attention and concern. The party organization at all levels should establish an urgent sense in treasuring talented persons and rescuing talented persons and should strive for a solution to the actual problem of the intellectuals. Under the circumstances of limited financial resources, the first and most immediate problem that needs to be solved is to relieve them from fear and worries, thus enabling them to engage happily and energetically in their work.

The initiation of a new stage in intellectual work calls for the restructuring of the current irrational rules and regulations and the establishment of a scientific administrative system and administrative methods. In the whole party, all the departments and units--especially those with a concentration of intellectuals--have to look back and examine conscientiously the situation of the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, to lay down the suggestions concerning the improvement in intellectual work and to advocate reform measures. Relevant to that and in the light of organizing, we must adopt decisive and effective measures to ensure that the party's policy toward intellectuals is put into effect. Regarding those persons who, until today, still deliberately make things difficult for the intellectuals and expel and punish them, those persons should be investigated and dealt with sternly for what they have done. Regarding those leading cadres who are not concerned with the well-being of the intellectuals and do not carry out the policy toward intellectuals, such situations should be found out and looked into. At present, it is necessary to check on those places with the concentration of intellectuals such as the scientific research units, post-secondary schools and universities, medical sections and large hospitals, cultural sections and large performing units, large units with historical relics and libraries, etc. A decision has to be made in transferring the secretary of the party committee and the leading cadres who are in charge of the administration of the above units--the head and vice-head retaining exclusive control in the unit--from their positions if

their educational standard is comparatively low and they know nothing about the intellectuals policy. They will be replaced by persons who are educated, who know about the policies and who are younger in age. The situations show that the educational standard in the present organizations and personnel departments remains on the low side; it is not good for discovering, training and assigning talented persons with professional knowledge, and the relevant readjustment should be carried out. In brief, in order to help arouse the enthusiasm of the intellectuals, we must transfer those cadres, who understand the party's policy toward intellectuals and who have a mutual affinity with the intellectuals, to the leading and organizing personnel department of all levels so that an administrative troop formed of talented persons with scientific and cultural knowledge will be established as soon as possible.

The key link to whether the party's policy toward intellectuals can be implemented or not will rely on the leading cadres at all levels. The party organization at all levels must treat the implementation of the policy toward the intellectuals and the mobilization of the enthusiasm of the intellectuals as the major problems that should be in political accord with the central authorities and as the important points which are rectified while reforming in the present party. Great changes and improvements are needed in the way of thinking and in the style of work. It is particularly necessary to encourage the leading cadres at all levels to befriend the intellectuals, to understand their situations constantly, to listen to their voices patiently and to respect their opinions. Concerning their doubts and worries, a patient and detailed explanation should be made. Concerning problems discovered, it is necessary to exchange views frankly, to treat one another sincerely, to facilitate the flow of thinking and to make an appropriate solution. Concerning their defects and shortcomings, the ideological and political work should be strengthened so as to help them enthusiastically overcome and correct their faults. Among the intellectuals, education should be stressed on strengthening unification; all vices left by the old society such as "scholars tending to scorn each other," "going by qualifications and seniority," "blockade and conservatism," etc. should be eradicated. They are encouraged to support one another, to cooperate closely, to make concerted efforts and to work together. The strengthening of ideological and political work is in complete accord with the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals; it is a manifestation of the party's faith and concern for the intellectuals. Any tendencies that disregard this ideological and political work are wrong.

The implementation of the policy toward intellectuals is valuable not for idle talk, but for more practical work. The leading comrades at all levels have to work penetratingly and have to investigate and study. Formalism should not be practiced, and no lip service should be paid. Practical work should be carried out on the basis of problem solving. We who are engaged in the great undertakings of the construction of the four modernizations have to move forward while reforming boldly. The new stage in intellectual work also has to be initiated while reforming boldly. Leaders at all levels should liberate their thinking. Based on the dashing spirit

of innovation, they should seriously study and reform the cadre system and the tasks in the full development of talented persons, should conscientiously create a new stage in intellectual work and should further push all items of work forward, dedicating themselves to the achievement of the general goal and the general assignment advocated by the 12th Congress of the CPC.

12726

CSO: 4005/039

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

INSCRIPTIONS FOR JI HONGCHANG--On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of General Ji Hongchang's sacrifice on 24 November this year, some central leading comrades have recently written inscriptions commemorating him, an excellent communist party member, a great patriotic general, and a national hero. Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription for the monument to martyr Ji Hongchang. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the title for the book "The Collection Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of General Ji Hongchang's Sacrifice" which was compiled by the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data under the Tianjin CPC Committee. The inscription written by Comrade Nie Rongzhen reads "Eternal glory to martyr Ji Hongchang, a national hero." The inscription written by Comrade Bo Yibo reads "Comrade Ji Hongchang died a heroic death in Tianjin. He displayed a Chinese Communist's great spirit of not being subdued by force. Eternal glory to martyr Ji Hongchang." [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/197

NORTHEAST REGION

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LIAONING RIBAO

Speech by Zhao Fu

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Zhao Fu [6392 7079]: "Persist in Reform, Be Bold in Making Advances and Forge Ahead; Speech Delivered at the Symposium to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of the Publication of the LIAONING RIBAO"]

[Text] Today, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC, responsible comrades of each department in bodies directly under provincial jurisdiction, representatives from all spheres of society, and comrades representing readers and authors are gathered here at this symposium, and together with the working personnel of our LIAONING RIBAO publishing house are commemorating the 30th anniversary of the publication of the LIAONING RIBAO. On behalf of the party committee of the LIAONING RIBAO publishing house and all of the workers and staff members, I convey heartfelt thanks to the comrades in attendance. I would like to take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to the party organizations at all levels that have led, shown concern for and supported the newspaper's work; to the friends and comrades who for many years have been involved in the editing, research, publishing, printing, distribution and other items of this newspaper's work; to the comrades of fraternal news agencies within the province and of the capital news unit assigned to Shenyang who have frequently given us support and assistance; to the vast readers who have warmly showed their solicitude toward and their affection for this newspaper!

The LIAONING RIBAO is a provincial level party newspaper that has a glorious revolutionary tradition. After the War of Resistance Against Japan in November of 1945, our party founded its predecessor, the DONGBEI RIBAO, which was the first party newspaper to be published in the newly opened northwest liberated area. In 1954, the CPC Central Committee closed the northwest bureau, and the former DONGBEI RIBAO was changed to the present day official newspaper of the CPC's Liaoning provincial party committee. This newspaper experienced the Liberation War and the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, and it experienced the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It has played an enormous role in proclaiming the victory of the Liberation War, in guiding the production and

construction in the liberated areas, reporting the mighty land reform movement, proclaiming the victory of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, mobilizing and organizing the masses to take active parts in the socialist construction and socialist transformation, and other areas.

Publishing the LIAONING RIBAO for 30 years has been the same as other causes of the party in that it travelled tortuous roads, accomplishing things that are worthy of remembering as well as withstanding many frustrations. In particular, during the period of the 10 years of disorder the LIAONING RIBAO was strictly controlled by the "gang of four," and it lost its original luster. After the "gang of four" was smashed, and particularly after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, it experienced a train of events under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee that brought order out of chaos, and the traditions of a party newspaper that were trampled underfoot were gradually restored. The newspaper is now playing an increasingly important role in propagating the party's line, principles and basic policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, propagating and adhering to the four fundamental principles, and rallying people throughout the province to plunge into the great struggle of building the two civilizations. At present, the LIAONING RIBAO already has published 10,900 issues, and each day over 400,000 copies are delivered. In the midst of reforming news coverage there has been improvement in the quality of the cadre ranks, professional organization, and the management and administrative levels at the newspaper office. Of this period it can be said that it is one of the more active periods and one where the LIAONING RIBAO has been run rather well since it began publication.

The LIAONING RIBAO is a party newspaper, and any success achieved in its work should first be attributed to the correct leadership of the party. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee pay special attention to the work of the newspaper, and they frequently point out ideas for reporting the news. If the work is successful, they are quite inspired, but if mistakes are made they promptly and patiently draw our attention to them. In propaganda work the LIAONING RIBAO can maintain political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee, it does a good job of propagating the party's line, principles and policies, and it enjoys high prestige among the masses, all of which is inseparable from the direct leadership and kind attention of the provincial party committee.

Although our work has achieved some success, we nevertheless deeply feel that it still falls far short of developing situations and what the party and the masses throughout the province expect. In July of this year the provincial party committee's standing committee convened a special meeting to discuss the work of the LIAONING RIBAO. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee fully approved of that work, but at the same time earnestly, seriously and succinctly pointed out disparities and showed clearly the direction for future efforts. While making comparisons with the party consolidation work, our leading groups earnestly discussed the provincial party committee's directives on the work of the LIAONING RIBAO, and they estimated that in the future our work can be improved in the following areas:

1. Improve the quality of the personnel who run the newspaper. In particular, improve the party spirit of the leaders, and strengthen the newspaper's guidance, ideological content and fighting spirit. Each comrade must be made to foster resolutely the concept that the newspaper's work must be subordinate and of service to the party's general tasks and general goals, to propagate actively, correctly and promptly the line, principles and policies of the party, and to propagate and adhere to the four fundamental principles. Each comrade must also be made to foster resolutely the concept that the LIAONING RIBAO is the official newspaper of the provincial party committee, and each must consciously be the mouthpiece and ears of that committee. This will enable the newspaper to become truly a highly proficient mass media for the provincial party committee's guidance work, to become the bond that links the provincial party committee with the masses, and to strive to make new breakthroughs in newspaper work.

2. Creatively propagate the major policy decisions and plans of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. At present, prominence must be given to getting a good handle on the propagation of the three major events of reforming systems, the comprehensive party consolidation, and the implementation of the policy for intellectuals. In particular, the propagation of reforming systems and opening to the outside world must be regarded as the central task of reporting the news within the present and future considerably long periods of time. We must combine theory and practice and give much coverage to explaining the necessity and urgency of reforming systems and opening to the outside world, which will enable the vast number of cadres and masses to display the spirit of daring to reform, being bold in making innovations, and forging ahead. While propagating these events, we must start from the actual situation in Liaoning and properly propagate the slogans that were put forward by the provincial party committee: "Go all out to make the country strong, vigorously develop Liaoning, serve the entire nation, move towards the world" and "reform, open up, transform, and develop." Transforming and vigorously developing the old base of Liaoning will enable it to play an even greater role in the four modernizations drive.

3. Further eliminate "Leftist" influence, and continue to do a good job of reforming news coverage. The purpose of reforming news coverage is to enable the news work to meet the requirements of the new situation at present, to be further subordinate and of service to the general tasks and general goals put forth by the 12th Party Congress, and to maintain a high degree of ideological and political unanimity with the Party Central Committee. In the future, the problems that the reform of news coverage must pay attention to resolving are the strengthening of news coverage, getting a good handle on typical examples, increasing the expression of political views, carrying out criticism and improving writing styles, thereby strengthening the guidance of the newspaper, improving its readability, and enhancing the fighting strength, force of appeal and power of persuasion that are propagated by the newspaper.

4. In order to meet the requirements of new situations, we must also reform the internal system of the newspaper office and the cadre and personnel systems, adopt various measures, energetically improve the political and

professional quality of the research personnel and improve the management and administrative levels. Under the prerequisite of concentrating efforts to run the newspaper well, we must develop a diversified economy, gradually replace the technical equipment and improve working and living conditions.

The situation is developing rapidly, and we are faced with an honored but arduous task. We resolve that under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee we will listen to views from all sides, study the beneficial experiences of fraternal news agencies, continue to emancipate minds, persist in reform, and exert ourselves in moving upward. We will strive to make the LIAONING RIBAO into an official newspaper of the provincial party committee that has strong party spirit, that reflects the spirit of a turbulent age, that gives expression to distinctive local characteristics, and has its own unique style. We will do outstanding work, and we will present a gift on the 35th anniversary of National Day!

Speech by Sun Weiben

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Sun Weiben [1327 4850 2609]: "A Newspaper Must Be Even More Subordinate and of Service to the Party's General Tasks and General Goals; Speech Delivered at the Symposium to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of the Publication of the LIAONING RIBAO"]

[Text] Comrades, today marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of the LIAONING RIBAO, and comrades on all fronts are gathered here to commemorate that occasion. Looking back at its history and forward to its future, the significance is profound and far-reaching. On behalf of the Liaoning provincial party committee of the CPC, I would like to take this opportunity to convey warm congratulations and sincere solicitude to the vast correspondents throughout the province and the entire staff of the LIAONING RIBAO who diligently and conscientiously toil day and night on the party's news front.

Since it began publication 30 years ago, the LIAONING RIBAO, except for the 10 years of disorder, has inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of a party newspaper, has actively propagated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and has propagated the party Central Committee's programs, line, principles and policies under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee and with the support of people throughout the province. In the socialist revolution and socialist construction it has made great efforts to report the pioneering spirit and enthusiasm for socialism of the broad masses on all fronts throughout the province. This has enabled it to become a powerful mass media for organizing and inspiring the masses to carry out revolution and construction.

After the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique was smashed, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the LIAONING RIBAO has earnestly and thoroughly implemented the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, has actively propagated the general tasks and general goals of the party that were put forth at the 12th Party

Congress, and it has maintained political and ideological unanimity with the Central Committee. There is a certain creativity in its work, it has a definite influence on top level provincial newspapers, and it enjoys rather high prestige among its readers. This is the result of the joint efforts of all the workers and staff members of the LIAONING RIBAO. Nevertheless, we cannot rest content with past achievements. We must run our newspaper even better so that it will be subordinate and of service to the party's general tasks and general goals, and we must also make even greater efforts. Here, I would like to discuss some views on the issue of how to further improve the running of a party newspaper and its propagation of the news.

1. It must adhere to the principle of party spirit, and it must be a highly proficient mass media of the party. The LIAONING RIBAO is the official newspaper of the provincial party committee, so it must have distinct party spirit. Each comrade who is engaged in the work of a party newspaper should foster a clear-cut concept of the role of the party's official newspaper, should consciously be a highly proficient mass media of the party, and should become the bond that closely links the party with the masses. The news and editorials that the editors and reporters publish in the newspaper are not the affairs of any person whatever, but are the intentions of the provincial party committee. Consequently, our newspaper should regularly inform the masses about the periodic work principles and policies of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and it must also enable the masses to understand promptly their major policy decisions, plans and measures so they can struggle on their behalf. A party newspaper must strengthen its guidance of news coverage, the strength of which is an important indicator for measuring party spirit. Of course, emphasizing this guidance is not to preach being overly serious, but is meant to improve the methods of reporting news and to emphasize propaganda techniques so that the party's line, principles and policies will take root in the hearts of the broad masses and be well received by them. If guidance is to be strengthened, then we must strengthen typical propaganda. This typical propaganda in the party's newspaper should be orientative and should be of universal educational significance. It should not seek novelty, and it certainly should not deliberately exaggerate so as to create a sensation. A newspaper must be interesting, but above all it must have ideological content and it must "take delight in teaching."

2. It must give expression to local characteristics, and it must have a unique style. The LIAONING RIBAO is a comprehensive local party newspaper. Of course, there are many factors that go into making this type of newspaper varied and interesting and one that is preferred by the readers, but one important factor is that it must have local characteristics. If the LIAONING RIBAO is to give expression to local characteristics, it must first understand the characteristics of and conditions in Liaoning province. Liaoning is a heavy industry province, and it is one of the nation's heavy industry bases. To transform and vigorously develop this old base is a task of top priority for people throughout the province, and the newspaper must regard this as the focal point for reporting news. The slogans that were put forward by the provincial party committee, "Go all out to make the country strong, vigorously develop Liaoning, serve the entire nation, move towards the world," and

"reform, open up, transform and develop," must be made to take root even deeper in the hearts of the people, and the newspaper must vividly report about the great practice where people throughout the province will accomplish this magnificent goal.

3. A party newspaper must strengthen criticism and self-criticism, and it must strive for critical results. Publicly carrying out criticism in a newspaper is one of the essential characteristics of a proletarian newspaper, and it is in the fine tradition of a party newspaper. Carrying out criticism is how the masses supervise the work of the party and the government, it is a lever for promoting the development of socialist construction, and it is an effective way for the masses to educate themselves. If a revolutionary political party is without criticism and self-criticism, it lacks vigor and its life will be stifled. If a newspaper does not have a critical voice, then it will be pallid and dull, and it will not have the strength to fight. The key as to whether a newspaper can frequently and effectively carry out criticism is whether it can draw the attention and win the support of party organizations. Likewise, while preparing for publication a critical manuscript, the newspaper working personnel must adhere to seeking truth from facts, must ensure the accuracy of those facts, and must obtain the support of the relevant party organizations. If a newspaper is going to criticize it must pay attention to selecting typical examples, and if it is going to name names it must steer a cautious course. For every critical manuscript there must be a meeting with the people involved. Those units and individuals that are criticized must reply in the newspaper and publicly make self-criticisms. If a newspaper's criticism is in error, it too must be severely dealt with, and it must be willing to make a self-criticism of that error. In this way, the paper's prestige will be even higher and it will be trusted even more by the masses.

Comrades, premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Government's Work" that was adopted by the second session of the 6th Party Congress points out that "in future economic work emphasis must be placed on getting a good handle on the two major events of reforming systems and opening to the outside world." Facing these kinds of new situations, the newspaper's task is arduous and its responsibility is grave. I hope that the comrades of the LIAONING RIBAO will bear this historic responsibility, continue to carry forward the fine traditions of a party newspaper, maintain even closer ties with the masses, go deep into the realities of life, and investigate and study. I hope that they make great efforts to raise theoretical levels, improve levels of understanding and writing skills, and rapidly meet the requirements of new situations. I also whole-heartedly hope that the vast readers and comrades on all fronts and of party organizations at all levels throughout the province will further show their concern, affection and support for the LIAONING RIBAO. This will truly enable it to become a powerful propaganda tool of the party that will better serve the "building of the two civilizations," serve the vast number of readers, and be of service in fulfilling the party's general tasks and achieving the general goals that were put forth at the 12th Party Congress.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS FILM STUDIO CEREMONY

SK200437 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Recorded report on an award ceremony sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government for the Changchun Film Studio]

[Excerpts] This morning, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a meeting at the theater of the Changchun Film Studio to commend the studio for its contributions made in the past few years to flourishing socialist film undertakings and building socialist spiritual civilization.

Wang Zhongyu, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting at which he first announced the decision of the provincial people's government on commending and awarding the Changchun Film Studio.

At the meeting, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: Fellow film artists and scenarists: Your outstanding work achievements scored in the past few years, of course, deserve to be commended by the party and the government. Comrade Hu Yaobang once instructed comrades in the film circle that efforts should be made to uphold the Marxist law that "one divides into two" and to scale new heights. All of this represents the concern, trust, and encouragement of the CPC Central Committee on the broad masses of literary and art workers including film personnel, and also represent the ardent expectations of the Chinese people on film workers. He urged film workers to stand on a little higher plane, to be more far-sighted, to think more profoundly, and to boldly conduct practice and exploration so as to turn out more new products with higher ideological level and more beautiful artistic forms. We will certainly be able to accelerate the realization of the third "great leap forward" of the Chinese nation so long as the artistic science reflects or actively supports the current drive of conducting overall reforms among economic systems.

At the meeting, Liu Yunzhao, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province, also delivered a speech. Also

attending the meeting were leading comrades from the party and government organs of the province and Changchun City, including Zheng Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Zhao Nanqi, Liu Jingzhi, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Huo Mingguang, and Xiao Chun.

Prior to the meeting, leading comrades from the party and government organs of the province and Changchun City received a number of cadres, scenarists, directors, cameramen, and actors.

CSO: 4005/206

NORTHEAST REGION

LEGAL ADVISORY, NOTARIAL WORK REPORTED

SK201231 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Judicial administration organs at various levels in our province have actively provided legal services to economic construction and achieved encouraging results.

In order to adapt to the new situation in opening to the outside world and in economic reform, the judicial administration organs at various levels have actively participated in economic management through legal means, thus safeguarding and promoting economic construction. At present, there are 58 legal advisory offices throughout the province to serve as legal advisers to 280 units throughout the year. They have undertaken 2,080 civil cases, preventing 6.78 million yuan in economic loss, and handled 1,459 cases for which lawsuits were not entered, preventing an economic loss of 6.34 million yuan. Agricultural economic development, more and more rural specialized households are asking for legal help. Many cities and counties have already embarked on work in this field, thus protecting the legal rights and interests of specialized households and promoting rural economic development.

All notary departments have persistently emphasized the notarization of economic contracts and have substantially increased the number of contracts that are notarized. In the first half of this year, 9,473 economic contracts were notarized, showing an increase of more than 25 times over the number for 1981. In this way, they have effectively reduced economic disputes and safeguarded economic order.

CSO: 4005/206

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN: CADRE INTELLECTUAL POLICY--The provincial institute of managerial cadres of industrial and communications departments has paid attention to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and gradually established a practice of respecting knowledge and talented people in the whole institute. While intensifying ideological education, this institute has attached importance to the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals. Three lecturers who had vigorously applied for party membership since the 1950's were admitted to the party recently. Among the party members of the institute, 64 percent are intellectuals. This institute has also eliminated the trammels of outdated ideas and regulations and the interference of gossips, and used new personnel boldly. Among the 20 recently promoted cadres at the section level, 94 percent are college or university graduates. Their average age is 42.3 years. In this way, a cadre contingent with middle-aged intellectuals as the main body has been initially established. [Excerpt] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 84 p 1 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS LIAONING--At the invitation of the Yingkou City People's Government, the Japan's Ota City Friendship Delegation arrived in Yingkou City, Liaoning Province, on 13 November and left Yingkou on 15 November. Before the delegation left Yingkou, Zhang Tiejun, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and president of the provincial association for friendship with foreign countries, met with all members of the delegation at Yingkou Hotel. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Nov 84 SK]

JILIN POLITICAL SCHOOL--The Jilin Provincial Political School, which was forced to suspend operations during the Cultural Revolution, was reestablished today and received its first students. The school was established in 1956. Most of its students are democratic party and nonparty personages, intellectuals from various circles, and united front work cadres. Through systematic study of Marxist theories and the party's united front work theories and policies, the students will enhance their awareness of patriotism and socialism, enhance their theoretical understanding, and increase their ability to serve socialism. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Guan Mengjue and Geng Yuelun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended and addressed the inaugural meeting. They encouraged the students to study theories on the united front work in the new period and the CPPCC work, and to contribute their wisdom to the province's reform in various fields. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/206

NORTHWEST REGION

STIPULATIONS ON PROTECTING LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Announcement from the Standing Committee of the 6th Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] Based on "The Constitution of the PRC," "The Penal Code of the PRC," "The Marital Laws of the PRC," the "Stipulations on the Severe and Serious Jeopardy to Public Security of Criminals" of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress and related laws, and integrated with our province's actual conditions, these stipulations have been formulated in order to conscientiously protect the legal rights of women and children.

Section I. General Principles

Article 1. It is necessary to conscientiously protect the personal and democratic rights of women and their legal rights in all areas such as their political, economic, cultural, social and family lives.

Article 2. It is necessary to conscientiously protect the personal rights of children and infants and their other legal rights.

Article 3. Protecting the legal rights of women, children and infants is the responsibility of all state organs, armed forces, schools, business organizations, people's organizations and citizens.

All organs, armed forces, schools, business organizations, people's organizations and citizens are authorized to file charges on and expose criminal offenses which violate the legal rights of women, children and infants, and no units or individuals are permitted to suppress them or make reprisals.

The people's government at all levels or the units concerned should commend or reward those who make outstanding achievements and contributions to protecting the legal rights of women, children and infants.

Section II. On Protecting the Personal and Democratic Rights of Women and Their Legal Rights in Marriage and the Family.

Article 4. The personal rights of women are not to be violated.

Those who abduct and sell women, use violence, coercion or other measures to rape women, rape or seduce young girls under the age of 14; lure, keep or force women into prostitution and teach the above criminal methods will be punished according to the circumstances and separately according to the "Penal Code" and the "Stipulations on the Severe and Serious Jeopardy to Public Security of Criminals."

Those who form criminal gangs to take liberties with, insult and act indecently toward women will be punished according to the "Penal Code;" and those who do not form criminal gangs will be separately punished by administrative disciplinary action, public security punishment and labor education.

Article 5. Private removal of women's IUD's is prohibited.

Those who use the pretext of removing IUD's to defraud people of large amounts of property, insult women seriously, rape or seduce women and cause injury or death by removing IUD's will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Those who force women to remove IUD's, serious cases which cause grave consequences and those who form criminal gangs will have their criminal responsibility investigated and fixed according to law.

Article 6. No one is permitted to abuse women psychologically, economically or physically.

Those who abuse women, abuse women who give birth to girls particularly and cause serious injury or death because of serious cases of abuse will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Article 7. No one is permitted to interfere with the freedom of marriage of men and women.

Arranged marriage, mercenary marriage and other actions interfering with the freedom of marriage are prohibited.

Interfering with the freedom to remarry of women who have lost their spouses is prohibited.

Those who use force to interfere with the freedom of marriage will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Article 8. Women enjoy equal rights with men to inherit property.

After the heir dies, the family and relatives are not permitted to violate the rights of women (including married women) to inherit property.

When women who have lost their spouses or been divorced and remarried, their legal property will be controlled by them, and no one is permitted to interfere.

Article 9. The principle of equality between men and women must be conscientiously carried out in recruiting staff members and workers, enrolling students, choosing cadres, making promotions, assigning housing and paying labor insurance benefits, and discrimination against women is not permitted.

Section III. On Protecting the Personal Rights of Children and Infants and Their Other Legal Rights

Article 10. Children are protected by the state.

Corporal punishment of children is prohibited.

Forcing juveniles of 10 to 16 years of age to believe in religion is prohibited.

Article 11. Parents have the duty to send their children to complete a primary education. Children who have reached the age of seven must start school on schedule. For those who do not start school and have no legitimate excuse, the concerned department of the local people's government should criticize and educate the parents and ensure that they send their children to school.

Article 12. Abuse of children is prohibited.

Those who abuse children and those who form criminal gangs to abuse girls particularly will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Article 13. Those who abduct children under the age of 14 and take them from their families or guardians will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Article 14. Drowning and abandoning infants and other actions to cruelly injure or kill infants are prohibited.

Serious cases of parents, foster parents, stepparents and others having the duty to raise children who abandon infants will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Those who drown or use other methods to kill infants will be punished according to the "Penal Code."

Article 15. The people's government on all levels must do a conscientious job of the work of adopting and finding places for abandoned infants and orphans.

Those who apply to adopt infants must undergo examination and approval by concerned departments of the local people's government and notarization formalities before they can adopt.

Article 16. Sexual identification of a fetus by any unit or individual is prohibited.

12267

CSO: 4005/092

NORTHWEST REGION

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN RURAL AREAS STRESSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Cong Ji [0654 0679]: "We Must Stress Universal Education for Girls in Rural Areas"]

[Text] A major reason and an outstanding problem as to why universal education has not been able to improve in our region is that the proportions of girls who start and achieve in school are too low among school-age children in rural areas. Taking Guyuan Prefecture as an example, the proportion of school-age children who started school in the prefecture in 1983 was 74.6 percent, but the proportion of school-age girls who started school was only 57.3 percent, and of these, the proportion of Hui nationality girls was even lower, barely reaching 34.5 percent; in other words, two-thirds of Hui girls were unable to start school. Conditions in the Yinchuan area were also unsatisfactory. For example, the proportion of girls who started school in Lingwu County last year was only 68.3 percent, and of these, the proportion of Hui girls who started school was only 54.4 percent, nearly half of them being unable to start school. The proportions of girl students who achieved, passed tests and went on to high school after graduating from elementary school were lower than those of boy students. In rural areas particularly, a considerable number of girl students discontinued their studies halfway, only 10-20 percent persisted and finished elementary school, and even less were able to go to junior high school. It is precisely because of this that the majority of women in our region's rural areas are illiterate or semi-illiterate, and the illiteracy rate among women in some villages inhabited by the Hui nationality has even reached a high of 80-90 percent.

The major causes which have created the above conditions are long-term ones, and the party committees at all levels, the people's government and concerned functional educational departments particularly have insufficiently understood and stressed the gravity of the problem and not been able to conscientiously study it and adopt practical and effective measures to master this work. The new academic year is now just beginning, and we should use a spirit of reform, work hard, and solve the problem in a down-to-earth manner.

First, we must rectify our thinking and understanding. It should be seen that if the liberation level of a nation or a society is measured by the liberation level of women, then the educational level of women will be a

major yardstick for measuring the cultural level of a nation or a society. In other words, if women do not free themselves educationally, a high level of social culture will be impossible, and a series of serious social problems such as feudalistic superstition, arranged and mercenary marriages, and an inability to correctly and effectively educate children will inevitably result. Saudi Arabia has stressed female education for the past decade, and the government has specially established a General Office of Female Education on the same level with the Ministry's of Education and Higher Education which is specially responsible for female education at all levels. This measure has enabled the number of female students attending elementary school, high school and college in that country to rapidly increase. We are a socialist country, are now building "two civilizations," and naturally should be able to master this work even more successfully.

Second, we must adopt feasible measures (including special ones) to master the work of universal education for girls. I thus propose that: 1. Free elementary school education for girls in rural areas throughout the region should be uniformly carried out; 2. Enrollment quotas should be formulated in recruiting female students for nationality elementary and high schools and general or key high schools, and they should be given special consideration and preferential treatment (admission grades can be suitably lowered); 3. Educational departments and Women's Federations should support and encourage all villages and hamlets to establish scholarships for female students in rural areas, especially reward those female students who have "three goods," and give junior high school, high school, technical high school, college and university entrance exams to female students; 4. Rural elementary and high schools must open all avenues for education, run schools of many kinds, and enable girls who have difficulties in their family lives to also be able to start school; 5. Rural child-care centers and kindergartens must be vigorously run in order to free many rural girls from the family responsibility of looking after their younger brothers and sisters; and 6. Administrative measures and "village-regulated people's agreements" must be used to punish and prevent the "regarding of men as being superior to women" by some parents and illegal actions stopping girls from going to school and pursuing advanced studies.

The above proposals are for reference only of concerned departments and experts.

12267

CSO: 4005/100

NORTHWEST REGION

ELIMINATION OF INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Jienfeng [3706 0494 6912]: "Fight Against Telling Lies and the Pernicious Vestiges of The Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] Lin Biao's saying--"If you don't tell lies, you can't make a big deal"--was a popular idea during the cultural revolution. Believers in this absurdity framed innocent persons and elevated themselves by making false reports or by submitting the wrong evidence. Because this kind of behavior was in vogue, a great number of proletarian revolutionaries were killed and a great many honest communists and revolutionary cadres were overthrown and the consequent calamity was unprecedented in our history. All the victims of this pernicious influence during the cultural revolution bitterly hated this despicable behavior.

A remarkable thing is that this kind of attacking tactic is still kept deep in the hearts of some ideological and political scoundrels, and whenever a chance appears, they use this tactic. Some of them give information which is far different from the facts; some of them report groundless hearsay and conjectural accusations to the party organizations; and some of them just fabricate facts in order to mislead the public or to frame charges against others and generally create chaos. This kind of pernicious influence is very harmful. It disturbs normal party work, hurts relationships between the comrades, spoils harmony in the party and pollutes the political atmosphere. So this evil wind, which undermines our stability and unity, must be resolutely wiped out.

To be honest toward the party and the people's cause, to tell the truth, to work conscientiously and be an honest and aboveboard person and to think and act in one and the same way--all these must be the necessary qualities for a communist. To tell the truth to the party organization--this is a rule for every party member. A communist must follow party discipline strictly and should be an example in seeking the truth from the facts. If all our party members are guided by the party constitution and its criteria, if our party organizations on all levels will without delay criticize and educate party members and cadres who do not work responsibly or who supply wrong information, if our party organizations on all levels will resolutely

investigate and determine the responsibility on these errors and punish by law the small number of persons who are carrying out cases for personal gain or for an evil political purpose or are taking a factional stand, lodging false accusations and providing false evidence in order to frame or retaliate against other people, then the pernicious influence of the cultural revolution can be eliminated.

12715

CSO: 4005/076

NORTHWEST REGION

NEGATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION BY OPPRESSED URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Wei Jimian [7614 1323 2758]: "The Oppressed should Also Negate the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Some comrades who were attacked during the "great cultural revolution" and were the targets of criticism feel that since they gained nothing during the "cultural revolution" and were disgusted with it ideologically for a long time, the present thorough negating of it and the eliminating of its "leftist" influences has nothing to do with them. We must specifically analyze this problem.

The harm to our party, country and people of all nationalities resulting from the all-out and long-term "leftist" errors of the "great cultural revolution" was extremely serious. Generally speaking, the people who were the targets of criticism during the "cultural revolution" suffered rather directly from the "leftist" disaster and were quite deeply affected by its evil consequences, and thus quite clearly understood the "leftist" errors and resisted them rather early. This point should be confirmed. But since each person's objective circumstances during the "cultural revolution" were different and there were disparities in their subjective understanding, they cannot be generalized, and none of the people who were attacked during the "cultural revolution" have any lessons which can be drawn from it. All of the comrades who experienced the "great cultural revolution" know that the circumstances of those who were attacked during it were all different. Some were the targets of criticism during the early days of the "cultural revolution," and later also criticized others under the influence of "leftist" errors; some criticized others in the initial stage and were later also the targets of criticism themselves as a result; and still others were locked up in "cowsheds" at the beginning of the "cultural revolution," and only recovered their freedom after the "gang of four" was smashed. Judged by the reasons for being the targets of criticism, they all generally suffered from the persecution of the extreme leftist errors in theory and line, but judged individually, each person's circumstances were endlessly different. Some were criticized for resisting the erroneous line; some were criticized because of a difference in views between two factions; and the reasons why still others were criticized have not yet been clarified. Judged from the specific manifestations of those who were

criticized throughout the "cultural revolution," the circumstances of each were also different. Faced moreover with the despotic power of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some people's faith in communism was unswerving all along, and others was manifested as being not strong enough. The people who were the targets of criticism during the "cultural revolution" are thus not to be lumped together, and it cannot be illogically said that those people who gained nothing during the "cultural revolution" were "always right" or "totally right." This obviously does not conform to reality.

The present thorough negating of the "cultural revolution" and eliminating of the "left" influence proposed by the party Central Committee is not aimed at a certain person or a certain part of the people, but was proposed in order to better carry out the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress of the CPC and to initiate new conditions for socialist modernization; this is the joint duty of people throughout the party and the country, and all party members without exception should actively participate in carrying it out.

12267

CSO: 4005/092

NORTHWEST REGION

DOUBTS ABOUT REPUDIATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION SEEN AS WRONG

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Zhang Aimin [1728 1947 3046]: "Did the 'Great Cultural Revolution' Attack the Dark Side of Things?"]

[Text] During the educational campaign to thoroughly repudiate the "great cultural revolution," some comrades have thought that the "great cultural revolution" attacked the dark side of things in our country and thus to a certain extent made some "achievements." This view is very wrong.

When launching the "great cultural revolution," Comrade Mao Zedong made an unrealistic appraisal of the situation within the party and the country, thinking that it was necessary to carry out the "great cultural revolution" and to publicly, comprehensively and thoroughly mobilize the broad masses to attack the dark side of things in our country. But what were the results of this social practice? We can review the historical facts. The "gang of four" and its factional forces publicly banded together for selfish purposes, formed gangs and organized factions, and a very small group of careerists, schemers and smash-and-grabber elements usurped some of the power of the Central Committee and local governments. The so-called "great democracy" forms of "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters" became the great persecutions and frame-ups of fabricating rumors to mislead people, making up stories, fabricating lies and framing innocent people, creating a lot of shocking injustices and falsely-judged cases. Extreme individualism swelled viciously and personal gain was sought for behind the high-sounding phrase of most "revolutionary;" or else people were simply unwilling to discard the fig-leaves covering what they saw and heard, and openly reached for power and profit. All of this shows that the "great cultural revolution" not only did not attack the dark side of things in our country, but developed and expanded it and created overall faults.

Due to historical and social causes, the party style was indeed unhealthy and the dark side of social life objectively existed. But compared to the leading position occupied by healthy forces within our party, they after all occupied a nonessential position in regard to the whole socialist system. Generally speaking, it was basically different from an antagonistic

contradiction in society based on social class antagonism. Different methods must be used to solve different types of contradictions, and this is a major principle of dialectical materialism. Comrade Mao Zedong taught us that we must correctly distinguish two different types of contradictions and correctly handle contradictions among the people, which was a correct exposition of this principle. The "great cultural revolution" used the incorrect methods of kicking out the party committees and smashing government organs, and exploited by the two counterrevolutionary groups of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, finally developed into the sad situation of a "full-scale civil war" and a big upheaval throughout China, causing our country's socialist cause to be almost ruined. This historical lesson is particularly profound. It tells us that we cannot use "great cultural revolution" methods to solve the problem of the dark side of life in socialist countries, but can only solve it under the leadership of the party, by relying on the strength of the socialist system itself, through perfecting socialist democracy and legality, and through the present kind of rectification methods.

It is 3 years since the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee was put into effect. Some comrades still have doubts in their minds about thoroughly repudiating the "great cultural revolution," still try to seek for "great cultural revolution" achievements, and still try to divide one into two by using the method of 70 percent achievements and 30 percent mistakes, 80 percent achievements and 20 percent mistakes or 90 percent achievements and 10 percent mistakes for the "great cultural revolution." This shows that we have still not fully grasped the essence of the "Resolution," that we still have quite a ways to go to solve the problem of maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee, and that we must conscientiously go about solving it.

12267

CSO: 4005/092

NORTHWEST REGION

PROGRESS OF SHAANXI'S MINORITY NATIONALITIES REPORTED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Zhang Kai [1728 0418]: "Our Province's Minority Nationalities Are Moving Forward"]

[Text] "The party's policies are immeasurably good and the minority nationalities are very happy." This common sentiment could be heard everywhere among the masses of our province's minority nationalities during the days of celebrating the country's 35th anniversary.

Our province has 41 minority nationalities such as the Hui, Man, Zang, Zhuang, Miao, Monggol, Xibo, Chaoxian and Gaoshan with over 132,000 people, and over 90 percent of these are of the Hui nationality and are distributed mainly in places such as Xian, Baoji, Hanzhong, Ankang, Ningshan, Zhen'an and Xixiang. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, nationalities work departments at all levels have effectively carried out their work with the special attention of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Under the unified planning of provincial organizations, four reeducation movements on nationalities policy have been launched. Misjudged cases of 46 minority nationality people in upper circles throughout the province have been redressed, and 476 minority nationality people have assumed offices above the county level of representatives to people's congresses or committee members of the CPPCC respectively. There are over 800 new party members and over 700 CYL members of minority nationalities. The provincial party committee assigned special quotas in 1980, recruited 130 minority nationality cadres, successively selected and sent 28 people to the Central Nationalities Institute and the Northwestern Nationalities Institute for training, and tentatively changed the situation of there being few minority nationality cadres with poor educations. There are now over 3,000 minority nationality cadres throughout the province, and 174 have assumed leading posts above the county level. The provincial government approved the establishment of three Hui nationality villages this August at Zhen'an County's Maoping and Chengjia and at Ningshan County's Jiangkou.

Based on the spirit of the related instructions of the Central Committee and the provincial party committee, all areas have conscientiously stressed economic work in developing minority nationality areas. Provincial

organizations have allocated over 900,000 yuan in the past few years to help minority nationalities develop production. Places such as Xian, Hanzhong and Ankang have vigorously developed urban minority nationality collective or individual catering trades, and have properly solved the employment problems of over 4,000 unemployed minority nationality youths. Counties such as Zhen'an, Ningshan and Xixiang have helped production teams in Hui nationality areas to establish and perfect the joint production job responsibility system, to develop specialized and key households and to build up family fortunes. Ningshan County's village of Jiangkou has 730 Hui households, and 680 of these have successively built new tile-roofed houses, ending the situation wherein they lived in thatched cottages for many years. The provincial people's party committee made a one-time allocation of 20,000 yuan 2 years ago to help the masses of Hui people in Longxian County's Guguan Production Brigade solve the problem of "drinking water difficulties."

In the area of developing minority nationality cultural and educational establishments, provincial organizations and some cities and counties have successively allocated 300,000 yuan to help minority nationality elementary and high schools acquire more equipment, to partially reduce student tuition, and to improve the proportions of minority nationality students who start school, achieve and go on to higher grades. A nationality high school and 4 nationality elementary schools have been restored and established, and over 10 nationality cultural centers have been established throughout the province. When recruiting students for colleges and universities, our province has made suitable allowances for minority nationality examinees since 1981, and 96 minority nationality children entered all kinds of institutions of higher learning throughout the province last year alone. The city of Xian has used the method of issuing scholarships to encourage minority nationalities to go to college, and has issued 6,900 yuan in scholarships in the past 3 years to 161 students who were admitted to institutions of higher learning.

In order to show conscientious respect for the habits and customs of minority nationalities, the provincial party committee and the provincial government issued 10 stipulations in the spring of 1981. Two hundred and four new Hui dining halls, 29 beef and mutton retail departments and 15 pastry and non-staple food processing factories have now been built throughout the province. Many Hui nationality staff members and workers have established Muslim kitchens in quite a few factory and mine units. Cities such as Xian and Baoji and Dingbian County have recently allocated 65 mu of land for Hui nationality cemeteries. The city of Xian has allocated 150,000 yuan this year to maintain Hui nationality funeral parlors. The Xian Power Company has solved the problem of the joint use of a kitchen by Hui and Han staff members and workers. In order to show consideration for living customs, it has also readjusted housing for staff members and workers of 37 Hui nationality households.

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CULTURAL REVOLUTION CUSTOMS NEGATED--It is also necessary to conscientiously eliminate the customs bequeathed by the "cultural revolution." The customs bequeathed by the "cultural revolution" are manifested in many ways, and the major ones in the following 10 areas: 1. The spearhead is upwards, and carried out in opposition to the leadership; 2. Provided one is a "comrade-in-arms" who has stood together with one through thick and thin, whatever is feared to be wrong with him is right; 3. Boasting that one has been right all along, and as soon as one's mistakes are criticized, accusing the other person of factionalism; 4. Frequently quarreling, cursing and stirring up trouble, and making one's near neighbors uneasy; 5. Spreading hearsay and confusing right and wrong; 6. Bringing false charges against others; 7. Frequently forming crowds to beat people and pick quarrels; 8. Not violating major laws but continuing to violate minor ones; 9. Continuing to accept the free and easy school, and not declaring one's position whatever happens; 10. Not observing discipline, missing work without cause, and living an illegal life at home. [Text] [Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 1] 12267

CSO: 4005/092

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NATIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY EDUCATION MEETING ENDS

OW110953 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 9 Nov 84

[By reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 9 November (XINHUA)--Beginning now, people's police must be recruited from graduates of special public security schools or personnel with high school education and more than 6 months of special training. This was announced at the national public security education work meeting, which ended today.

The meeting opened in Beijing on 1 November. Liu Fuzhi, deputy secretary of the Central Commission of Political Science and Law and public security minister, attended the meeting. The meeting studied such questions as building a public security education system with Chinese characteristics, speeding up the training of specialized public security personnel, and on-the-job training of public security cadres and police.

The meeting pointed out: The educational levels of our present public security cadres and police are rather low. In the entire contingent, only a small percentage of cadres and police has college education. In addition, there is a shortage of specialized personnel. Strengthening higher, secondary professional, and other forms of education on the public security front and building a public security education system with Chinese characteristics are fundamental to changing our public security contingent's educational and professional structures and building a strong, high-quality people's public security contingent.

The meeting said: From now on, public security organs at all levels must regard formal schooling and academic record as an important basis in employing and promoting cadres. By 1990, county public security bureau directors and higher-level cadres must acquire college-level education in general, and college and secondary professional school graduates should account for a considerably large proportion of the police contingent.

The meeting pointed out: Future cadres must come from graduates of professional public security schools or higher public security institutions. Cadres with other specialized schooling should receive training at higher public security institutions before they can be promoted. The meeting

stressed that public security cadres at all levels must rotationally attend higher public security institutions for further study after several years of work in order to acquire new knowledge and raise their political and professional standards. The meeting asked public security organs at all levels to recognize the importance of education to public security work and take concrete measures from a strategic height to improve the education work.

More than 200 persons attended the meeting, including responsible persons of various provincial, regional, and municipal public security bureaus or departments and railways, communications, civil aviation, and forestry public security bureaus as well as responsible persons of the central and local departments in charge of education work.

CSO: 4005/182

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUAL CADRES ENHANCE MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

OW140551 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, 236 college-educated cadres have been appointed to various leadership posts of a certain missile unit, and the several principal leading comrades of the unit's party committee have been retrained in colleges. With the exception of two officers, all other military officers of various battalion-sized or larger combat units are also college trained. Thanks to the higher educational level and greater professional proficiency of the cadres, the development of the missile unit has been enhanced.

Following the formation of the missile unit's new party committee in May last year, it proceeded earnestly to eradicate the influence of leftist ideas and enforce the party's policies toward intellectuals, considering the matter a major project in modernizing the missile unit. Thus, in promoting and using cadres, it has insisted on putting only competent personnel in various leading posts. First of all, instead of following the conventional rule of emphasizing cadre seniority when considering their promotion, the unit's party committee has bravely promoted to leading posts those intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity. Shortly after the formation of the new party committee, the members, on the basis of unifying their thinking and thorough examination, promptly requested the higher authorities' approval for the promotion of 19 college-educated intellectuals. Jing Shuangxin, an outstanding graduate of the Changsa Institute of Technology and winner of a third-class award in defense science, was appointed as chief engineer, a promotion of two grades.

Secondly, the unit's party committee has insisted on using those intellectuals who have shortcomings, stressing only their mainstream development and potentials.

Thirdly, the unit's party committee has insisted on training intellectuals to become specialists in certain specific fields and then put them in leading posts.

The assumption of leading posts by a large number of intellectuals has greatly expedited the development of the missile unit. While earnestly working to improve the level of the integration and automation of training, fighting, and commanding, these intellectuals of various leading posts have also accomplished over 18 scientific and technological renovation projects. Today 70 percent of their accomplishments have been adopted by the armed forces.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOL IMPROVES TEACHING

OW151153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 14 Nov 84

[By correspondent Dong Qingjiu and reporter Li Ciyi]

[Text] Xian, 14 November (XINHUA)--The PLA General Staff Headquarters today introduced to all military institutes and academies in the army the experience of the Air Force Communications Academy in teaching and in running the academy, using a modern, scientific approach. The leading comrades of the 80-odd military academies and institutes throughout the entire army toured this communications academy, and hailed it for its high efficiency in administering scientific management and training competent people.

The Air Force Communications Academy's task is of a comprehensive nature, to train students from secondary and vocational schools, undergraduate engineering students, commanders, and cadres in the field of communications to become communications and navigation experts. In recent years, the number of students admitted has increased from over 800 to more than 3,500. In order to save time and money and graduate even more students with high capabilities, the academy has applied the fundamentals in the systems, control and information theories in teaching and management, and set up a teaching command center. It has divided the complicated teaching and management system into four branch departments--pedagogical duties, information feedback, data processing, and guarantee of pedagogical qualities. It has fundamentally standardized, regularized, and systematized teaching methods, and given programmed instructions by making overall plans, and taking all factors into consideration.

The teaching command center has worked out an overall educational and training chart; divided the several hundred pedagogical tasks of various departments and units into four stages--student admission, enrollment, overall training, and graduation examination; and briefly, but clearly, shown the work assignments, the procedures and time limits, as well as the names of various units sponsoring or coordinating the specific task. The academy carried out its work on the basis of this chart. As a result, it is able to do things in an orderly way, and without haste, and to help various departments work with greater initiative, raising their work efficiency.

The academy has also made use of modern facilities, such as audio-visual devices and microcomputers, in teaching and in running the academy. Through an

array of large-screen color television sets, the leadership of the academy is able to monitor 14 classrooms at a time, and check any of the classrooms in session. With the use of the microcomputer, the leadership is able to obtain the basic information concerning a certain teacher, a teaching or administrative cadre, or student. The information will be clearly shown on the screen of the monitor and printed out. After examination, the microcomputer will be able to accurately show, and print out, the results of a qualitative analysis of the grades of students in a class. In the past, it took a teacher over a day to compile the results, which were prone to error.

CSO: 4005/182

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA JOURNAL TO PUBLISH WRITINGS BY DENG, OTHERS

OW210626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 November (XINHUA)--With the approval of the Central Military Commission, JUNSHI ZILIAO (Military Historical Data) will begin publication soon by the People's Liberation Army Commission for collecting party historical data.

The first issue of JUNSHI ZILIAO will publish an inscription written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in March 1963 for the sequel to "Guangxi Revolutionary Memoirs." The inscription is: "Educate the coming generations with revolutionary deeds, and always be a revolutionary, a socialist serving the people's collective undertakings, and a communist, just as the older generation and the revolutionary martyrs were." Because of the effects of the political movements the sequel to "Guangxi Revolutionary Memoirs" was not published, nor was Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription.

The first issue will also publish other precious historical documents, including letters written by Comrade Ye Jianying on 22 January 1946 and by Comrade Liu Bochong on 21 July 1949.

Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission inscribed for or wrote a letter to JUNSHI ZILIAO. Yang Shangkun, also a vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, inscribed the name for the journal. Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping and Hong Qezhi also inscribed for the journal.

Xu Xiangqian's inscription is: "Seek Truth, and collect and record comprehensively."

In his letter to the PLA's commission for collecting party historical data, Nie Rongzhen pointed out: "In writing memoirs, one should seek truth from facts and sum up experience. Our Army's veteran fighters, tempered by fighting, have a glorious and revolutionary past and rich experience in struggle. To truthfully record their deeds in memoirs is of great significance for educating ourselves and the coming generations and for promoting our Army's revolutionization and modernization. The publication of JUNSHI ZILIAO will provide the opportunity for publishing the memoirs. I wish JUNSHI ZILIAO success."

JUNSHI ZILIAO is a PLA historical journal. Its fundamental tasks are to reflect the PLA's arduous and brilliant course of struggle under the party leadership, sum up the historical experience of the building of the People's Army and China's revolutionary war, and establish accurate military historical data. It will stress publishing memoirs on military history, battle history, and precious revolutionary historical documents, report on special research projects, and serve the army's old comrades, commanders, fighters, and party and army history instructors and researchers in their study and research into the history of our party and army's revolutionary struggles.

CSO: 4005/182

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

MOTOR VEHICLE UNITS INSPECTION--Following the general inspections of PLA warehouses, finances, and barracks in border regions and coastal islands, the PLA General Logistics Department has decided to conduct a general inspection of all PLA motor vehicle units. The inspection is designed to ascertain the overall situation of PLA motor vehicle units, sum up systematically the experience of the building of those units, commend advanced units and persons, study and solve existing problems, improve work, and create a new situation in the building of motor vehicle units. Recently, the General Logistics Department has organized a training program for personnel who will administer an experimental inspection of selected motor vehicle units. The experimental inspection will be conducted before the end of this year on four motor vehicle regiments selected from the Shenyang, Chengdu, and Kunming Military Regions and the Qinghai-Xizang Depot under the General Logistics Department. The general inspection will begin in early 1985. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/182

PRESIDENT CHIANG ON REUNIFICATION WORK

OW120252 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, 11 November (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Sunday encouraged Overseas Chinese residing all over the world to carry out the sacred task of reunification of China under the three principles of the people.

In a written message to the joint meeting of the overseas chapters of the Grand Alliances for China's Reunification under the Three Principles of the People opening on Monday, President Chiang said that in the past 2 years, the movement of reunifying China under the three principles of the people has been developing flourishingly both at home and abroad, even behind the bamboo curtain.

With the efforts of the overseas chapters of the Grand Alliances, President Chiang indicated, the movement has successfully united all anti-communist and patriotic Chinese under the banner of the national flag of the Republic of China. All of them have dedicated themselves for the reconstruction of a modern China by overthrowing the tyrannical Chinese Communist regime, President Chiang added.

Today, President Chiang said, Overseas Chinese have organized 72 alliances in their residence countries and territories for promoting the movement. This has greatly shaken the Peiping regime and brought it to the fate of total collapse.

This great enterprise, which follows the mandate of the heaven and complies with the popular wishes of the people, will overcome all difficulties and eventually gain a glorious victory, President Chiang stressed.

Overseas Chinese are always loyal to the government of the Republic of China and have made remarkable contributions to the national revolution. Today, when we are facing the critical time for national recovery, they returned here from far away for the national development. "I believe that this will accelerate the completion of the reunification of China under the three communist regime," President Chiang concluded. [Sentence as received]

CSO: 4000/044

CHINA REUNIFICATION ALLIANCE ISSUES STATEMENT

OW150253 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, 14 November (XNA)--Overseas chapters of the Grand Alliance for the Reunification of China Under the Three Principles of the People issued a joint statement Wednesday, stressing that China must be reunified, but the reunification must be achieved under the banner of the three principles of the people.

The statement, issued in the closing ceremony of the convention of the overseas chapters of the Grand Alliance, calls for Chinese at home and abroad to dedicate their wisdom and strength to help bring freedom and democracy back to the China mainland.

The convention was held in Taipei 11-14 November with the participation of representatives from 72 countries and regions and scholars here who have been making efforts to promote the campaign to reunify China through the three principles.

The statement says the 26 million overseas Chinese, after watching the development on both sides of the Taiwan straits for more than 35 years, have realized that the only way to sustain the survival of the Chinese people is to implement the three principles throughout China.

Peiping's proposal for the peaceful reunification of China is in the interest of the Chinese Communist Party but, it completely neglects the wishes of the Chinese people as a whole and puts the future of China at risk, the statement says.

Only when China is reunified under the banner of the three principles and the people on the China mainland enjoy freedom, democracy, equitable distribution of wealth, and a modern life can overseas Chinese feel proud of their mother country, it added.

The statement also urges the people on the China mainland to join the Grand Alliance's mission to overthrow the tyrannous Chinese Communist regime and embrace the coming of a new era of the three principles.

In addition to expressing concerns over the future of the 6 million Chinese in Hong Kong, the statement says it hopes the Chinese here and abroad can heighten their vigilance against the Chinese Communist United Front strategy of "one nation, two systems."

Members of the overseas chapters of the Grand Alliance said in the statement that they believe the Chinese Communist regime won't be unable to resist the surging tide to reunify China through the three principles, because all Chinese have seen through the vicious nature of communism and realized that only the implementation of the three principles can lead China to a bright future.

CSO: 4000/044

TAIWAN

CHINA POST ON U.S. REPUBLICAN ELECTION VICTORY

OW140855 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Significance of Massive Republican Victory"]

[Excerpts] The unprecedented massive election victory scored by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush in the 6 November U.S. election has dealt a serious blow to liberalism in U.S. politics and greatly increased the status of conservatism.

This is the true significance of the massive Republican victory in last Tuesday's election. The re-election of an arch conservative Senator like Jesse Helms, Republican North Carolina, is a case in point. He won re-election by a small margin of 51 percent of the vote and it was generally considered to be a feat to defeat his Democratic opponent. His victory shows that the people of North Carolina preferred his ultraconservative as well as strong anti-communist views.

With the Republican-controlled Senate of 53-47 and the increased Republican seats by 13 or 14 seats in the House of Representatives, the Reagan administration will be able to carry out its conservative-oriented programs without too much difficulty in the next 4 years beginning 1985. It will be a golden opportunity to steer the United States foreign policy and armed services policy in favor of the free nations, especially those anti-communist nations.

It will also be an opportune time for the United States to reexamine its pro-Chinese Communist policy in the past few years to counter Soviet expansion. With the massive election victory scored by President Reagan, the results have so impressed the Soviets as to cause them to soften their tone. It is an opportune time for President Reagan to realign its foreign policy directions to steer away from arming the Chinese Communists with arms sales and technological transfers which will be resented by the Soviets.

The people of the Asian and Pacific region would also like to see the United States maintain some distance with Peking and refrain from further arms sales or military cooperation talks, as a rearmed Chinese Communist regime will pose a serious threat to the entire Asian and Pacific region, including the ASEAN nations.

The recent U.S. election also brought some interesting news to the people of the Republic of China: the election as lieutenant governor of Democrat S.B. Woo, first Chinese American ever elected to such high office. [Sentence as received] In the governor's election 8 Republicans also won election out of the total 13 contests. It is also a sizable victory for the Republicans.

The people of the Republic of China are naturally extremely pleased with the results of the Republican victory. However, it would be too much to expect abrupt change in the U.S. policy beginning 1985. Any change will be gradual and seldom dramatic. But the prospects of such changes are good and we should watch them with patience and optimism.

CSO: 4000/044

BRIEFS

TAIWAN-MIDDLE EAST RELATIONS DISCUSSED--Jeddah, 11 November (CNA)--Heads of the Republic of China's missions in the Middle East region Sunday concluded their 2-day coordinating meeting in Jeddah. They pledged to make unified and coordinated steps in following the national policy and strengthening the substantive relations between the ROC and the countries in the Middle East. While discussing the ROC's trade relations with the Mideast countries, the participants in the meeting urged the ROC Government to pay more attention to the commercial frauds of some unlawful Chinese traders. They also proposed that the ROC Government and private sector invite influential people in the political as well as journalistic circles to visit the ROC to promote mutual understanding. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 12 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/044

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING ANALYZES 'DENGIST SOCIALISM'

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 pp 22-23

[Article by Lin Nian [2651 1819]: "On 'Dengist Socialism'"]

[Text] The "LIAO WANG" Weekly No 34 published on 20 August carried an article "Deng Xiaoping Talks About What Is Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" written by a reporter of the magazine. As this article was purposely released on the eve of Deng Xiaoping's 80th birthday, its obvious purpose was to sing his praises. This is to say that the greatest contribution of Deng Xiaoping has been the creation of a "socialism with Chinese characteristics."



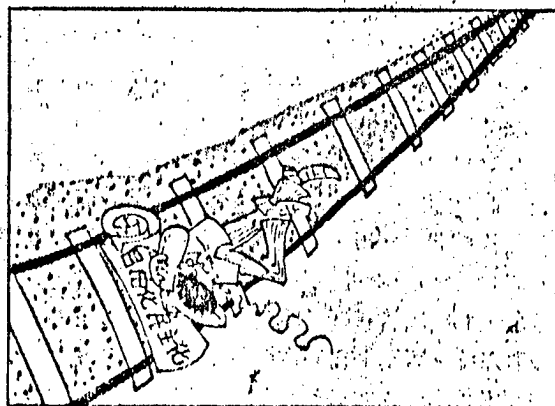
When the river rises the boat goes up.

By Wu Dehua [1566 1795 5478]

(Originally published in GONGREN RIBAO)

Salient Points of "Dengist Socialism"

Such being the case, what are, after all, the "characteristics" of Dengist "socialism with its own characteristics"? From the contents revealed in the said article, the chief characteristic of Dengist socialism is the socialism for "developing productive forces." He said: "The most fundamental task at the socialist stage is to develop the productive forces. The superiority of socialism is reflected in the fact that the development of its productive forces is at a higher level and at a quicker pace." He also said: "Our current understanding is that pauperism does not mean socialism, not to say communism. The superiority of socialism is to improve gradually the material as well as the cultural lives of the people."



(原载《讽刺与幽默》)

曹开翔作

中共讽刺「自由化民主化」的漫画

A caricature of the Chinese Communist Party's satire on "liberalization and democratization"

By Cao Kaixiang [2580 7030 5046]

(Originally published in "Satire and Humor")

In order to make socialism for developing productive forces a success, the way which Deng Xiaoping advocates is to "invigorate the economy domestically and implement the policy of effecting an economic opening to the outside world."

This idea of "socialism with Chinese characteristics" was put forward publicly by Deng Xiaoping as early as 1 September 1982, when the 12th CPC National Congress was convened. He said in his opening speech: "The basic conclusion we have arrived at after summing up the long-term historical experiences is to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities in our country and to take our own road in the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics."

With "Characteristics" or Without "Characteristics"

However, there is no harm in pointing out that if this is "socialism with Chinese characteristics," then many of the "characteristics" were not invented by Deng Xiaoping. For instance, the remarks made by Deng Xiaoping such as "Marxism paying more attention to the development of productive forces" and "gradually improving the material as well as the cultural lives of the people" are not entirely the creation of Deng Xiaoping. Marx believed that one of the criteria of communism is the maximization of material wealth. Not to mention whether or not attention paid to the development of productive forces is to "the greatest extent," it is in the affirmative that attention has been paid to the improvement of productive forces. In his book "Socialist Economic Problems in the Soviet Union," published in 1952, Stalin also pointed out that the basic socialist economic law is to meet the continuous growth of both material and cultural needs in society to its maximum through the continuous growth and perfection of socialist production.

Even Mao Zedong was not opposed to the development of productive forces. For instance, at the Second Plenum of the Seventh CPC Central Committee convened on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, he said: "From the very first day we take over a city, we should direct our attention to restoring and developing its production. We must not go about our work blindly and haphazardly and forget our central task." Many slogans including "mass steelmaking," "going in for agriculture in a big way" and so forth which were put forward during the "great leap forward" movement in 1958 initiated by Mao Zedong were undoubtedly for the purpose of developing productive forces. The slogan "grasping revolution and promoting production" put forward by Mao Zedong during the "Cultural Revolution" was also for the purpose of promoting the development of production by means of revolution.

Therefore, there is no indication that Deng Xiaoping's socialism, which is aimed at developing the productive forces, is something unique, because it can be traced to the original communist "teachers."

The "Chinese characteristics" described by Deng Xiaoping are also not new to us. From the first day Mao Zedong threw himself into the revolution, he started working to integrate Marxism-Leninism with the realities of the Chinese revolution, and later on it became clearer to us that he was working for the nationalization of Marxism-Leninism. This was the Chinese characteristic. The idea of "using the villages to surround the cities" that was started in the later part of the 1920's was exactly the revolutionary road of the Chinese style. The "great leap forward," the "commune," the "mass steelmaking" and so forth of the latter part of the 1950's were all marked with strong Chinese characteristics. Was the "great cultural revolution" also an unprecedented "Chinese characteristic?"

For this reason, if it were said that the socialism worked out by Deng Xiaoping is a Chinese characteristic, then Mao Zedong's socialism must also be a Chinese characteristic. Of these two, which one should we regard as the orthodox Chinese characteristic?

For this reason, if it were said that the socialism worked out by Deng Xiaoping is a Chinese characteristic, then Mao Zedong's socialism must also be a Chinese characteristic. Of these two, which one should we regard as the orthodox Chinese characteristic?

It seems that the "Chinese characteristic" itself does not have a distinct criterion and it is more difficult for us to distinguish whether it is "socialist." Any leader who is able to have the political situation under control can name everything he wants to put into practice as having "Chinese characteristics." Therefore, we would rather call them "Maoist socialism" "Dengist socialism" or the future "Huist socialism" because that might be simpler and more straightforward.

From the above, it can be seen that whatever "ism" the Chinese Communist Party is cooking up now, it is no breakthrough whatsoever.

Characteristic No 1: "Take the Capitalist Road"

It is the same as "having Chinese characteristics." However, "Maoist socialism" has been proven to be a complete failure and "Dengist socialism" is now in progress. Why is there such a difference? We must look into the characteristics of "Dengist socialism."

With regard to the so-called "invigorating domestically and implementing the policy of opening to the outside world economically," it seems that we still cannot find the exposition of this kind of socialism in the classic works of Marxism-Leninism. However, if it is compared to the practice of capitalism, we might as well say that "Dengist socialism" is the same economically as taking the capitalist road. Only because the "four upholds" are in the way, it is not advisable to speak flatly of "taking the capitalist road."

Please see how "Dengist socialism" "takes the capitalist road."

Domestically, it first implemented the policy of "Sanzi Yibao" ("more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses and fixing output quotas on a household basis"). For this, it was necessary to delegate to the lower levels local autonomy in order to carry out institutional reform. At the same time, it daringly violated Mao Zedong's policy of prohibiting "polarization" in the past and implemented its own policy of "getting rich first" to allow a few people to become well off ahead of others. This actually means to "turn toward money."

Outwardly, the economic opening has been increasingly widened, from the establishment of special districts to the opening of the 14 coastal cities and from joint ventures to the 100 percent ownership of foreign capital enterprises. According to a report in the last issue of CHENG MING, a large-scale plan is being considered in Beijing which is aimed at establishing a capitalist "golden belt on the sea" from Xiamen to Taiwan to Hainan Island to Hong Kong.

This is to say that the greatest difference between Deng Xiaoping's socialism and "Maoism" in the past lies in the fact that the former advocates using capitalism to save China. Just because it is taking the capitalism to save China can therefore be brought back to life from the jaws of death. This is the greatest contribution and the greatest characteristic of "Dengist socialism."

Characteristic No 2: Adhere to Political Control

However, "Dengist socialism" is also quite different from capitalism. At this point, we may sense it from the exposition made by advisor Qian Junrui [6929 0193 3843] of the China Academy of Social Science on 15 July at the Forum on Theories of the Strategy of Economic and Social Development and the Comprehensive Reform of the Economic Systems held in Hangzhou. He said: "In order to prepare for the arrival of a situation of this kind (meaning "one nation, two systems"), the Party Central Committee first established the economic districts as an experiment and then opened 14 coastal cities in order to learn how to use the merits of capitalism to reform socialism so that the socialist material civilization in mainland China can be improved to a great extent. At the same time, we are also going to build a spiritual civilization in mainland China. If we take 60 to 70 years to devote ourselves to this effort, we will certainly be able to make China better off."

This is to say that Qian Junrui has admitted that socialism is not superior in building a material civilization. Therefore, it is necessary to depend on capitalism to reform (remold) socialism. However, Qian Junrui did not totally negate the superiority of socialism. That is to say, the superiority of socialism is being preserved in "spiritual civilization." If this is the case, it means that "materially," we depend on capitalism and "spiritually," we depend on socialism.

Please note that this is the most important characteristic of the "socialism with Chinese characteristics" advocated by Deng Xiaoping. In fact, Deng Xiaoping has always been adhering spiritually to the "four basic principles." He is not fearful of "material pollution," but of "spiritual pollution." For this reason, he was "opposed to bourgeois liberalization" one moment and wanted to "eliminate spiritual pollution" the next. He was also not hesitant about putting the Democratic Movement elements under arrest and he abolished the "Sida" ("speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters") and so forth.

It can be ascertained that the socialism promoted by Deng Xiaoping will undoubtedly be operated economically in the capitalist way while politically traditional Marxist-Leninist control will be put into practice. At most, the yardstick of ideology and political views may be relaxed for a while at a suitable moment upon the presupposition that it will do no harm to the Communist Party. This is the "socialism with Chinese characteristics" which Deng Xiaoping wants to promote.

9560

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